



THE
MONTHLY MISCELLANY,
FOR
J U L Y, 1775.

P R I Z E E S S A Y:

On MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

JUSTA JUSTA FIANT.

HERE is scarcely any practice that the world gives instance to, more ridiculous and absurd, than that of erecting Monuments and Tombstones to the dead, with Inscriptions and Epitaphs, which by no means belong to them. How many instances of this kind has not every man's observation noticed, where the pride and partiality of the living have prostituted decency and justice, to varnish and decorate the characters of men, to whom the best act of friendship would have been, to have suffered them to sink in silence to oblivion? However deficient in principle, and mean and base in conduct, a man's life has been, when that is ended, and the sculpture is to be inscribed, probity and benevolence were the innate rulers of his heart, and characteristics of his manners.—When the Debauchee of Rank, who has shortened his days, and worn himself out by vicious irregularities, is to be remembered in the cloistered Isle, he is described as affable and humane, generous and hospitable; when, was truth to hold the pen, he would bear another form and semblance;

he would be represented as a man of lust and uncleanness, who stuck at nothing to gratify his beastly appetite; a misfortune and a curse to the country in which he lived, by destroying the innocence, and vitiating the morals of all, whom his own arts or the wiles of his creatures could ensnare, or his acquaintance and profligate manners could corrupt.

When a thoughtless wretch, who has dramm'd it away every morning, and gone stupidly drunk to bed every night, drops into the grave in an early part of life, what does the present ferule's custom consecrate to such remains?—a distich or two is inscribed, complaining of the uncertainty of human life, and the inexorable power of death, in cutting off an hopeful youth in the flower of his days, to the inexpressible grief of his inconsolable friends; when the plain fact was, the booby killed himself by drinking.

How frequently do the news-papers announce the sudden deaths of Persons of Fashion, of Peers, and Gentlemen of the first figure in high-life? when, might the Printers give the real truth, their own vicious extravagancies had involved them

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in such strait and needy circumstances, that they fled to the pistol or the penknife, to relieve them from the horrors of that state, which their strong feelings and confused minds made them tremble at.—And then what follows? the pride of the family erects the magnificent marble Monuments, to perpetuate with eulogies, due to the virtuous friends of mankind, names deeply marked with every stain of infamy.

How opposite to this, and of consequence how wise and rational, and how well calculated to serve and promote the true interest both of the public and individuals, were the notions and practices that prevailed among the ancient Egyptians!—“They thought the deprivation of funeral rights the greatest misfortune which could possibly attend them; and knowing how powerfully religious sentiments enforced social and moral virtues, applied that opinion to the support of order in the state, and made a law, that every one should be judged immediately after his death; and the manner of conducting this singular proceeding is thus related:—As soon as a person was dead, his relations were obliged to acquaint the Judges with it, who, appointing a day for producing the body before their tribunal in public, then entered into a strict examination of his morals and actions; and if they were found particularly culpable and vicious, he was condemned to be unworthy of funeral rites; if nothing criminal was laid to his charge, he was honoured with a funeral oration, in which the person's virtues and merits were displayed, to excite imitation.” *

* See an account of Laughton's History of Ancient Egypt, in the Monthly Miscellany, vol. iii. page 309; &c. Edward Brown, Esq; likewise in his Travels, speaking of the same country, says, “The ancient Kings of Egypt were styled Pharaohs, which was a name of dignity, and followed by the proper name of the Prince, as Pharaoh Hophra, Pharaoh Neco. He was styled absolute, and he might be absolute if he pleased; yet there was a table of rules for the conduct of the King, which descended to the minutest points, such as the time of his rising, his meals, and the hours of his diversions; to which he usually submitted, not only in conformity to his predecessors, but because he knew, that tho' he was above all men during his life, yet he should not fail to be judged after he was dead by his people. This was the sole limitation (if it may be so called) under which an Egyptian Monarch lay. He was daily admonished by the priests, but in a distant and respectful way; and as

This conduct of the Egyptians rendered the pride and ambition of men greatly subservient to the noblest end,—the cause of virtue and good manners; and it is much to be wished, since the obligations of morality and religion, and hopes and fears of futurity, have so little effect upon the generality of mankind, that a similar law prevailed in England, or at least that some line was drawn by established custom or authority, between the virtuous and the vicious, in regard to the honours and respects to be paid to their future memories. It would undoubtedly have a great check upon the behaviour and actions of those, who now thoughtlessly give the rein to every infamous depravity, was a statute made, compelling the heirs or surviving friends of every person, who should glaringly offend against sobriety and good manners, and render himself particular by any culpable irregularity, to specify on his Tomb his true character and crime, under penalty of a certain sum, to be forfeited for the use of the parish to which the deceased belonged. This capital advantage at least would be derived from it; the apprehensions of shame and disgrace to a family, from the unbecoming conduct of some of its members, would enforce a just and vigilant attention in the education of children, and make the now vain and fond parent prefer the plain and sober culture of virtue and reason, to the empty and fashional pursuit of frivolous accomplishments, and the graces of the Ton. Was such a law established, instead of the lying puffs that now disgrace our Monuments, we might sometimes, perhaps, meet with Epitaphs not unfamiliar to the underwritten, which might serve as beacons, one would hope, in some happy hour, to catch the attention of, to awaken and save the unreflecting, to inform, to caution and direct the ignorant and unexperienced.

soon as he was dead, certain officers, appointed by the people, commenced a suit against his reputation, wherein, with great freedom, they examined all his actions; and if on a full trial the people condemned him, then his corps was not interred with funeral solemnity; an evil of all others most dreaded by ancient Egyptians. This custom the Israelites carried with them from hence, and preferred it very carefully, as appears from the several memorandums we meet with in the Chronicles, concerning the burials of the Kings of Judah, which are exactly conformable to this Egyptian law,”—Vol. II. page 239.

N—N—. Aged 29.

Render, with serious mind observe this stone,
Know whose it is, and by what fate he's gone;
A youth, for old age built in ev'ry part,
Yet fell the victim of—another quart.
Intemperance' sad effects hence learn and
mourn,
Nought blasts sweet health, or snaps life's
thread so soon.

B—C—. Aged 66.

Here sleeps in death, in life who never slept,
But constant vigils o'er his coffers kept;
The slave of avarice—who in wealth's full
tide,
For fear of starving—by a halter died.

J—S—. Aged 34.

Who sleeps beneath, had once of wealth good
store,
But, weakly discontent, he wish'd for more;

Commenc'd a gamester with this view so vain,
And risk'd his thousands on Newmarket's
plain;
One luckless meeting saw his wild schemes
croft,

His seat paternal and his fortune lost;
Reduc'd to poverty's most abject state,
The ready pistol quicken'd lingering fate.

E—R—. Aged 37.

Interr'd here lies, fast mould'ren into dust,
A wretch half rotten by unbridled lust;
Poffes'd of every fashionable art,
Hav'n gain'd full many a lovely female's heart;
And fullas many as his cunning won,
Were, hapless, by his wily frauds undone:
'Till blazon'd wide fair virtue's for profis'd,
The modest shunn'd him, as a public pest;
And then the common pliers of the trade,
With foul disease and death his arts repaid;

S. P.

THE FOLLY OF ATTEMPTING

To learn WISDOM in RETIREMENT.

BOOKS, while they teach us to respect the interests of others, often make us unmindful of our own; while they instruct the youthful reader to grasp at social happiness, he grows miserable in detail; and, attentive to universal harmony, often forgets that he himself has a part to sustain in the concert. I dislike therefore the philosopher who describes the inconveniences of life in such pleasing colours, that the pupil grows enamoured of distress, longs to try the charms of poverty, meets it without dread, nor fears its inconveniences till he severely feels them.

A youth, who hath thus spent his life among books, new to the world, and unacquainted with men, but by philosophic information, may be considered as being, whose mind is filled with the vulgar errors of the wife; utterly unqualified for a journey through life, he sets out with confidence, blunders on with vanity, and finds himself at last undone.

He has first learned from books, and then lays it down as a maxim, that all mankind are virtuous or vicious in excess; and he has been long taught to detect vice, and love virtue; warm therefore in attachments, and stedfast in enmity, he treats every creature as a friend

or foe; expects from those he loves unerring integrity, and consigns his enemies to the reproof of wanting every virtue. On this principle he proceeds, and here begin his disappointments: upon a closer inspection of human nature, he perceives that he should have moderated his friendship, and softened his severity; for he often finds the excellencies of one part of mankind clouded with vice, and the faults of the other brightened with virtue; he finds no character so sanctified, that has not its failings; none so infamous, but has somewhat to attract our esteem; he beholds impiety in lawn, and fidelity in letters.

He now therefore, but too late, perceives that his regard should have been more cool, and his hatred less violent; that the truly wise seldom court romantic friendships with the good, and avoid, if possible, the resentment even of the wicked. Every moment gives him fresh instances that the bonds of friendship are broken, if drawn too closely, and that those whom he has treated with disrespect more than retaliate the injury; at length therefore he is obliged to confess, that he has declared war upon the vicious half of mankind, without being able to form an alliance among the virtuous to espouse his quarrel.

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appoint it against freedom, for a fact then his solemnity; my ancient families car- deserved it the several the Chro- Kings of ble to this

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Our book-taught philosopher, however, is now too far advanced to recede; and though poverty be the just consequence of the many enemies his conduct has created, yet he is resolved to meet it without flinching: philosophers have described poverty in most charming colours; and even his vanity is touched, in thinking that he shall shew the world, in himself, one more example of patience, fortitude, and resignation. "Come then, O Poverty! for what is there in thee dreadful to the wise! Temperance, Health, and Frugality, walk in thy train: Cheerfulness and Liberty are ever thy companions. Shall any be ashamed of thee, of whom Cincinnatus was not ashamed? The running brook, the herbs of the field, can simply satisfy nature: 'Man wants but little, nor that little long.' Come then, O Poverty, while kings stand by and gaze with admiration at the true Philosopher's resignation."

The goddess appears; for poverty ever comes at the call: but alas! he finds her by no means the charming figure books and his warm imagination had painted.—As when an eastern bride, whom her friends and relations had long described as a model of perfection, pays her first visit, the longing bridegroom lifts the veil to see a face he had never seen before; but instead of a countenance blazing with beauty, he beholds deformity shooting icicles to his heart;—such appears Poverty to her new entertainer; all the fabric of enthusiasm is at once demolished, and a thousand miseries rise

upon its ruins; while contempt, with pointing finger, is foremost in the hideous procession.

The poor man finds, that he can get no kings to look at him while he is eating; that in proportion as he grows poor the world turns its back upon him, and gives him leave to act the philosopher in all the majesty of solitude. It might be agreeable enough to play the philosopher, while we are conscious that mankind are spectators; but what signifies wearing the mask of sturdy contentment, and mounting the stage of restraint, when no one creature will assist at the exhibition? Thus is he forsaken of men, while his fortitude wants the satisfaction even of self-applause; for he either does not feel his present calamities, and that is natural infidelity; or he disguises his feelings, and that is dissimulation.

Spleen now begins to take up the man; not distinguishing in his resentments, he regards all mankind with detestation; and commencing man-hater, seeks solitude, to be at liberty to rail.

It has been said, that he who retires to solitude, is either a beast or an angel: the censure is too severe, and the praise unmerited; the discontented being, who retires from society, is generally some good-natured man, who has begun life without experience, and knew not how to gain it in his intercourse with mankind.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Newcastle.



For the MISCELLANY.

LETTERS from a FATHER to his DAUGHTER.

LETTER II.

My dear Child,

HAVING in my last letter recommended to you the knowledge and consideration of God, and of your relation and obligations to him, and dependance upon him, as the first step towards true wisdom, I would now recommend to you, as the next step towards the attainment of it, to get a clear, rational, and consistent notion of the doctrines and precepts of the Christian Religion.

The Scripture informs us, that God at first made man upright, in his own image, with a propensity to good, rather than evil; with a body free from the seeds of diseases, and capable of immortality; but it is now too obvious to need any proof, that vice and misery, tormenting diseases, and death, are introduced into the world; but this was not the original constitution of things when God made man at first, but it is owing to our apostacy from him, and the introduction of sin into the world.

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From the beginning it was not so. But God, who is rich in mercy, the Father and the Lover of Mankind, desirous of reclaiming sinful man, has not from the beginning of the world left himself without witness in all ages, and I believe in all countries, by sending in the early ages of the world angels, visions, and a succession of prophets, and other extraordinary persons and means, to denounce his displeasure and judgments against sinners, and to declare his readiness to accept of sinners on their repentance and amendment, with promises of his favour to such; many of whom have given plain hints of a greater, even a divine person, that was to come into the world, to make a plainer and fuller declaration of the will of God to mankind.

After the world had subsisted about 4000 years, this divine person that had been promised by the prophets, and long expected by good men, makes his appearance in the world: many circumstantial prophecies relating to the coming of this divine person, are remarkably fulfilled in his birth, which is honoured by the appearance of a host of angels, declaring they bring glad tidings of great joy to all people;—a Saviour is born, bringing peace to the earth, and good will to man; a prophet, than whom there was not ever born a greater, comes just before him to proclaim his coming. When he had lived here about thirty years, and had in his own person experienced the infirmities, difficulties, and temptations human nature is subject to, he sets out on the work he came into the world for, preaching and exhorting mankind every where to repent and amend their lives, declaring the readiness of God to accept and forgive repenting sinners, and reward virtuous and pious persons. He opposed and rectified many false notions and practices mankind had fallen into concerning religion. He taught them by plain and clear instructions wherein true religion did consist, and by precept and example shewed them what they ought to do to be saved. He first brought life and immortality to light to mankind; the resurrection of the body from the dead, which was a doctrine never before known in the world; that he himself should come at the end of the world in great glory and majesty, and by the mighty power of God should raise the dead out of their graves, and that then every one should be judged according to their works, and receive a recompence of eternal happiness or

misery, according to the things they had done in this life, denouncing the everlasting judgments of God against finally impenitent sinners. He confirmed the authority of his divine mission, and the truth of his doctrines, and of his benevolence and love to mankind, by innumerable miracles, such as man never before wrought.

After he had spent about three years going up and down, doing good unto mankind, by innumerable miracles wrought for the relief of the miserable, and the instruction of the ignorant, teaching the way of salvation to all, he was seized by the hands of wicked men, falsely accused, contemptuously treated, unjustly condemned, and cruelly put to death, by the lingering, tormenting death of the cross; which death of his, we are told, it pleased God in his wisdom to appoint, and in his mercy to accept, as an atonement for our sins. He bore our sins on his own body on the tree, that by his stripes we might be saved. Very wonderful miracles attended his death:—an unnatural darkness for three hours, an earthquake that rent the rocks, and tore the veil in the Jewish Temple asunder, the resurrection of several dead persons; and the third day after his death, he himself, by the mighty power of God, was raised from the dead.

After his resurrection he conversed with his disciples forty days, ordered them to go abroad in the world, and preach the glad tidings of salvation to every creature, and that they who would believe, and be baptized, should be saved; and promised them an extraordinary assistance in doing so, and then visibly in their presence ascended up into heaven.—Soon after which ascension of his, when the disciples were assembled together, the Spirit of God descended upon them in a very extraordinary manner, whereby they, from being ignorant, unlearned fishermen, on a sudden were endued with the knowledge of many languages, with wisdom, eloquence, and courage, to the surprize of all about them; and had a power of working miracles themselves, and of communicating that power to others also:—and a measure of this divine spirit is also promised, and may be attained by every good person in this present age, for their assistance and guidance in their way to heaven; and if you, my child, desire true wisdom, you can have no better teacher, pray for the inward teachings of the Spirit of God. These wonderful mira-

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which attended the birth, the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ, his ascension into heaven, and the wonderful descent of the Holy Spirit upon the Apostles,—the gift of tongues, and the miracles they were enabled to work thereby, and the surprizing success which attended their preaching, are, I think, undeniable proofs that Jesus Christ was indeed the Son of God, and the Saviour of the world; and that these doctrines he has taught us, and the promises of eternal life he has given us, are from God.

These are the principal truths of the

Christian Religion, which, it is to be feared, many who profess to be Christians do not rightly apprehend, or else they could not entertain such gloomy notions of great joy. But I would have you, my dear child, think much of what I have wrote you on this subject, that you may be able to form just and consistent notions of that religion on which your everlasting salvation depends, and that your faith may be built on a firm foundation.

Your affectionate Father,

G***** W*****.

W———. Oct. 19, 1757.

The DIGNITY of MAGISTRACY.

Dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas,

To the PUBLISHER of the MONTHLY MISCELLANY.

SIR,

IT is an old adage, that two heads are better than one; and if that is admitted, it must necessarily follow, that a dozen or fourteen wise pericraniums are superior to every thing.

If any person is foolish or obstinate enough to doubt this, let him take a survey of the different corporate towns in the kingdom, and see with what regularity all their proceedings are conducted, with what unanimity every motion for the public good is carried, and how astonishingly striking their abilities appear to every unprejudiced impartial observer.—if he does not then confess himself a convert to my assertion, I will venture (with Mr. Dryden) to pronounce him

"Stiff in opinion, always in the wrong;"

and set him down as a fellow of no sagacity or penetration whatever.

For my part, I have ever paid that respect to the Right Worshipful Aldermen and Corporation, in every place where I have hitherto been, which I conceived justly due to their character and eminent stations in life. Zounds, Sir, (for it is enough to make a parson swear) must a man wear a fur gown, be honoured with the worshipful title of Alderman, look big, swear like an emperor, and care not a curse for his neighbours, and all this to be regarded only as the scum of the earth?

Consummate impudence! 'Twas not so formerly, Sir, assure yourself. Honest Juvenal himself says so:

Credebat hoc grande nefas, & morte piandum
Si Juvenis vetulo non affurixerat.

This was said of the Lacedemonians, who knew how to venerate and respect merit and old age; but as for our English blockheads, they are as far from knowing how to regard either of them with propriety, as good manners, politeness, and sound sense are distant from their education.

You'll hardly believe me, and yet it is strictly true, that every sot who thinks himself a clever fellow (as every sot does) is continually playing off his wit upon honest, worthy Aldermen—gentle men who form by far the most respectable part of this nation, and whose abilities are sufficiently known to those who have penetration enough to discover them.—I will say so much for the Right Worshipful Mayor of this town, that (though the ill-natured part of the world favour him with the undeserved epithet of blockhead) he is as clever a fellow as ever stuck a knife into sheep; and handles a sword with the same dexterity as he would a calf's pluck, as recent instances sufficiently evince. Nor (to do justice to the whole Body Corporate) is his Worship superior

to his worthy Brethren ;—who, when assembled in common hall, or the Tholsley, with their maces on the table, and great consequence in their looks, make as august and venerable an appearance as does the company in any tap-room or cellar within two hundred yards of St. Giles's. I say, damme, Sir, 'tis true ; and if you venture to dispute it, meet me next Saturday se'night on St. Mary's Square, in Bristol, and, Sir, d'ye see, I'll knock all the breath out of your body.

Know, Sir, that I myself have the very high honour of being one of the *Common Council* in the most ancient borough in the kingdom, and next year—stap your vitals—am to be *Mayor* : therefore observe me, in spite of all the efforts of your malignant scribblers, and your impudent Printers, to keep up my consequence, and let the world see that I can assert my dear, my invaluable rights, privileges, and liberties, with fortitude, resolution, and becoming spirit.

It is a strange thing that one can't drink one's pint soberly, and take a cool pipe with a neighbour, but every witty jacksonapes must thake his empty noddle, and call us John Bulls and Jack Puddings ; but remember, Sir, the epigrammatical Martial was a wiser man than any of our modern wits, and he buckles 'em off nicely.—

Risu inepto res ineptior nulla est,

says he—which is as much as to say, that nothing is so very foolish as the laugh of fools. Now, Pope says, Wits are nearly allied to Madnes ; and that madmen are no better than fools, no one will deny : Ergo, every wit must be a fool ; which having sufficiently proved to

my own satisfaction, I'll even let the coxcombe alone, and treat them (as every man of consequence should) with silent contempt. 'Gad take me, friend Snagg, but I wish you could see what a noble figure I cut on a great day. I walk with an air, swear with a good grace, talk deliberately, smile contemptuously, grin horribly, and even blow my nose musically. Now you Pater-noster vender of wit, what think you? Don't we Gloucestershire people excel in accomplishments? Why, Sir, my gown is cut in the very tip of the mode ; the ermine with which it is embroidered came off the best sheep Tom Barleycorn the farmer had ; my shoes are so fashionable, they slip off my feet every five minutes ; my breeches will hold a fack of corn with ease ; my coat will scarce come on ; my hat is the quintessence of refinement ; and, mind me, my man Jack dresses my hair to the great admiration of all this part of the world ; and, what's more, all my fraternities are like me ; so that I would not have you imagine us to be such country boobies as the silly cocknies represent us ; for if you do, you will be egregiously mistaken, and highly affront.

Your occasional correspondent,

W——r.

B.

P. S. I forgot to tell you that Miss Scampifiefs, Milliner, in New Bond-street, has lately made me a rich tambour waist-coat, with which I cut a dash last Whit-sunday, when our Corporation went to church in form.

For the MISCELLANY.

The C R E E D o f C O M M O N S E N S E.

Ques. Is there a God?

Ans. Entity could not spring from Non-entity. Something could not arise out of nothing. The original cause of all things must be eternal ; and that which existed necessarily from all eternity, I call God.

Ques. How many Gods are there ?

Ans. But one certainly : the supposition of more than one, implies a contradiction.

Q. Do you believe that Father, Son, and Holy Ghost are co-equal, co-eternal, co-essential, three substances, and yet but one ?

A. The proposition is contradictory in terms ; and therefore, as I am no Divine, I cannot believe it.

Q. Is God an intelligent being ?

A. As there are intelligent beings in the Universe, the author of those intelligent

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gent beings must be intelligent: an unintelligent could not produce an intelligent being.

Q. Is the intelligent being, whom we call God, omniscient and omnipresent; and does he foresee every event that happens, both natural and moral?

A. 'Tis a question too deep for a mortal to resolve: God, the supreme, intelligent being, only knows.

Q. Could God have prevented every species of natural and moral evil?

A. If he could have done it, I humbly presume he could not have wanted a motive or will to have done it.

Q. Do you think, then, that every natural and moral attribute of the Deity was exerted to the uttermost in the creation of the universal system?

A. I think it an opinion worthy of man to entertain of the Supreme Being, to conclude that he has produced the best possible creation upon the whole.

Q. Does not this opinion strip the Deity of that grand attribute, his omnipotence?

A. God cannot work a contradiction: he cannot make one and two four, a mountain without a valley, or the same thing to be and not to be, at the same instant of time; and it may be impossible for the Deity to produce a better system of things upon the whole than that which he has produced.

Q. If all beings, besides the Deity, were created by him, was not he prior to this creation, in eternity *solo*?

A. Doubtless: but this leads us into a speculation that is too deep for our finite capacities to fathom; to own our ignorance, is better than to be presumptuously arrogant.

Q. Some Philosophers have imagined that the whole universe of beings taken together is God: what think you of this notion?

A. I imagine they know nothing about it; and should rather adopt the opinion, that beings of all species are only emanations which eternally flow from, and return to, the one infinite, self-existent being.

Q. Is not that opinion similar to that I have instanced?

A. I think not: perhaps I may not have not clearly expressed the idea I conceived: let me say then that finite beings are not a part of God, but an effect which eternally and necessarily flowed from him; they are therefore no part of God himself, who is indivisible, but the necessary effect of that indivisible cause of all things.

Q. Are all the ideas which are excited in the mind regularly and necessarily produced, or excited, by settled, established, and invariable laws or causes? or are any of them immediately and occasionally excited by the Deity, by a particular or special Providence?

A. If any of our ideas are adventitious, or immediately executed in the mind by the special or particular providence of the Deity, or by any other being, we have no criterion that I know of which can afford us infallible knowledge which of our ideas are so excited. Many people are confident that they are immediately and divinely inspired; but these very people differ as widely in opinion respecting matters of which they profess to have been immediately instructed, as other men that deny the doctrines of divine and immediate inspiration: however, as they derive much consolation from the doctrine, I would not interrupt their happiness.

Q. Do you believe that man is a free agent?

A. Man can do or omit doing many things, if he has a *will to do* or *omit* doing them: but as a man cannot command a *will*, it must of course be *necessarily* excited in him.

Q. What then do you deny that the will is *free*?

A. The *will* to do any possible action depends on *motives*, the strongest of which will ever prevail, and influence the *will to action*, or *rest*.

Q. Do you believe that Jesus Christ was born of a Virgin, and that the conceived by the Holy Ghost?

A. The truth of it God knows. I can neither affirm nor deny it.

Q. Do not you believe the facts related in the Holy Scriptures?

A. Some of the facts related therein are considered as parables only; and some of the parables are considered as facts by different people. For my part, I believe such of them to be true as appear to me to be true; the rest I cannot believe, and will not deny.

Q. Do you then discredit any part of God's word?

A. If I believe any part of the Scriptures to be *God's word*, it must be on the credit of *man's word*; for no part of it was immediately revealed to me; and it must be allowed that it has passed through a very corrupt medium. Most people believe it is much corrupted by those whose interest it was to corrupt it; so much indeed, that there are a thousand different expositions

expositions on many parts of it; and those who most zealously contend for the faith once delivered to the saints, have neither demonstrated to others, nor even agreed among themselves, what faith this is.

Q. Do you believe that you existed before you were born into this world?

A. God knows; but he has not revealed it to me, nor am I conscious of it.

Q. Do you believe that you shall exist to all eternity?

A. God only knows. He that made me will continue me in existence, or annihilate me, as seemeth best to him; and to his will I desire patiently to submit in all things.

Q. Is your soul material, or immaterial?

A. God knows, who made me as I am, whether matter, or spirit, or both; but of this I am ignorant.

Q. Do you believe that God will punish you if you do ill, or reward you if you do well?

A. Right and wrong, virtue and vice, are differently defined by different people. I feel, indeed, *pleasure* to follow some actions, and *pain* to flow from others: this, if you please, you may call reward and punishment. I endeavour to pursue such a method of conduct as the best use of my faculties have taught me will, upon the whole, be productive of the most good; that is to say, of the most happiness; and that is to say again, the most lasting, agreeable sensations. I make it my study to avoid every unnecessary occasion of giving pain of every kind to every being; this is to me right, fit, or virtue; the contrary is vice, or wrong.

Q. Do you then make your *sensations* the test of virtue and vice?

A. I do to myself; for that which upon the whole gives me the most lasting agreeable sensations, must be right for me to pursue.

Q. Don't you then follow or love virtue for its own sake, because there is an *abstract moral fitness* in it? Is not your motive *selfish*?

A. I freely acknowledge that I have not a love for virtue in the abstract; 'tis the effects that flow from it which render it agreeable to me, and lovely in my view: nor can any action in the abstract be either virtuous or vicious; 'tis the *pleasure*, or the disagreeable painful effects that either immediately or remotely flow from actions that denominate them *virtuous* or *vicious*. If I refrain from any act that would give me present pleasure, it is because I apprehend it will in some future period be productive of a much greater pain. Self-love, I confess, is the primary spring of all my actions. If I do a benevolent act, it is because I feel a greater pleasure in doing, than in not doing it. If I prefer the worship of God to every other exercise, it is because I feel greater pleasure in that act, than in any other, and have an expectation that the remote effects of that discharge of duty will be still more agreeable. In short, nothing can be my duty either to God or my fellow creatures, that does not either immediately or remotely terminate in my essential interest; to wit, in procuring me that happiness which could not be so highly promoted without it. And if it be granted me that man's duty and interest are inseparably connected, it follows that when we are enjoined to be religious, just, virtuous, and benevolent, it means no more than this:—exercise the faculties with which I have endued you, in such a manner that you may the most essentially profit by them, by promoting your own happiness. Virtue and vice is not founded in the arbitrary will of God, nor in the *abstract fitness*, but in the *moral fitness* of things; that is to say, their fitness to introduce this superior, immediate, or ultimate happiness of every individual intelligent being. And now, Sir, please to tell me what you can rationally object to all this?

Q. You are a fly fellow, and I will ask you no more questions.

PHYLOTES.

B.—d, Effx.

TRIAL and DEFENCE of MESSRS. ROBERT and DANIEL PERREAU.

IN consequence of the discovery mentioned in our Miscellany for May, page 194, the two Perreaus were arraigned at the Old Bailey, on Thursday, June 1.

MISCELL. VOL. III.

Robert Perreau was first tried for forging and publishing a bond, under the signature of W. Adam, for 7500*l.* The evidences produced by Messrs. Drummond and Co. are nearly the same as was related

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in our former account of this transaction,* and the witnesses who were examined as to the identity of Mr. Adair's signature, swore positively that it was not his hand-writing, as he always wrote *Will'm Adair*, and not *William*, as signed to the bond.

The evidence on the part of the Crown being finished, the Prisoner entered on his defence; and, assisted by notes which he had in his hand, made one of the most ingenious, classical, and well directed defences we recollect to have ever heard or read. The two main points on which it was built were, to shew and demonstrate, from innumerable instances, the syren-like, and fascinating powers of the impostress, Mrs. Rudd; and to convince the Court and the Jury of his innocence, from the tenor of his whole conduct, both previous to the discovery of the forgery, and after, till the time of his commitment to prison. He further dwelt with a power of reason and logical probability, not to be controverted but by the most obstinate facts, on the absurdity of supposing that a man in easy circumstances, living within his means, in every respect moderately affluent, free from dissipation, or inordinate desires of ambition or pleasure, and hap-

* In the course of Mr. Drummond's evidence it appeared, that on their appeal to Mr. Adair, when they entered his apartment, he bowed to Mr. Perreau as a stranger, and took Mr. Drummond by the hand. Mr. Drummond then asked Mr. Adair if that was his bond, or that name at the bottom his signature; to which the latter replied it was not. "Oh!" (said the prisoner) I am sure it is, you have a mind to be jocular." "No," (said Mr. Robert Drummond) it is no time to be jocular when a man's life is at stake." Mr. Adair persisting strongly in his denial, the prisoner seemed to be astonished; and said, his sister, Mrs. Daniel Perreau (Mrs. Rudd) would be able to explain all this. She was accordingly sent for, and came in the prisoner's carriage in a very short time. She first desired to speak to Mr. Adair in private, which the latter declined; and finding herself pressed, owned that she was the forger, and that the prisoner (Robert Perreau) was an innocent and injured man; Daniel Perreau then came in, seemed much surprized, and said he knew nothing of the matter. The whole seeming so very mysterious, Mr. Robert Drummond desired Mrs. Rudd to sign her name, as he could not believe that she was the real forger; which she did, and on comparison of hands, **WILLIAM ADAIR**, as signed to the bond, and written by her on the slip of paper, were exactly alike.

py in his domestic enjoyments of an amiable wife, and lovely progeny, should turn his back on them all, to satisfy no one seeming gratification whatever; or that, supposing he had been wicked or abandoned enough to do it for the sake of mere lucre, how little it was to be credited that he would face the horrors of a jail, and the terrors of a prosecution, were he not supported by a full consciousness of his own innocence.

Several persons of very eminent character were then called to that of the prisoner, who not only united, as one man, to give him the most amiable character that the English language is capable of conveying, but likewise joined in deposing, that they could not then believe that he would be guilty of the crime laid to his charge.

Mr. Justice Aston then summed up the evidence, and desiring the Jury, if any doubt should arise, to give it in favour of the evidence to his character, they went out of Court, and in about twenty-five minutes returned, and pronounced the prisoner Guilty. [It was on this occasion that one of the first comic actresses in the world held up her fan to her face, and for some minutes shed tears.]

The next day came on the trial of Mr. Daniel Perreau, who was charged with forging a bond on William Adair, Esq. for 3100l. and publishing it with intent to defraud Dr. Thomas Brooke.

Dr. Brooke was therefore called upon, who deposed, that he had a very great intimacy with the prisoner; that on the first of November, 1774, he applied to him to borrow a sum of money for a little time; the Doctor told him, he had not then any money at his banker's, but what would be only sufficient for his own private use; upon which the prisoner at the bar replied, "Have not you got some Air bonds? (bonds belonging to the late bank in Air) let me have them, and I will give you as security a bond of Mr. Adair's, the late Agent in Pall-mall." This the Doctor consented to, and accordingly gave him (taking Mr. Adair's bond, payable to Daniel Perreau, witnessed by Messrs. Jones and Stark, the same two subscribing witnesses to Robert Perreau's bond) fifteen Air bonds, each of the value of one hundred pounds, which 1500l. was to have been paid in eight days time. Some time after the expiration of the eight days, Dr. Brooke called on him for the payment of the money, but the

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prisoner begged him to have a little further patience, for that he had lodged the bonds in Drummond's bank, and would take them out in a few days. Upon this Dr. Brooke was satisfied, and never heard more of it till he heard of Robert Perreau's being taken up for forgery, which led him to suspect, that the bond which he had of the prisoner was of the same counterfeit species, and which, upon enquiry of Mr. Adair, he found to be fact.

The Scrivener who filled the bond proved it to be done for one of the Perreas, (though he could not swear which) and Mr. Adair's servant was positive as to the signature of *Wm Adair* not being his master's.

These being the evidences to support the prosecution, the prisoner was called upon for his defence. He accordingly informed the Court, "That he was unfortunately the dupe of an artful woman, (Mrs. Rudd) and had implicitly believed the bond, which he deposited with Dr. Brooke, to be a true one, and really signed by Mr. Adair. This he affirmed in the most solemn manner to be the real state of the case, otherwise he would not for the world be guilty of so infamous an action."

John Moody, and Mary Browne, two servants of the prisoners, were then called, together with another maid servant, who all severally related, "that Mrs. Rudd constantly charged them to say Mr. Adair was with their mistress, when he really was not; that they frequently delivered cards and letters to the prisoner, as if from Mr. Adair, with many other particulars, which led to make out, that Mrs. Rudd, in order to prevent the prisoner from being angry with her, pretended to keep up a constant literary, as well as personal correspondence with Mr. Adair, and therefore, that from this intercourse with Mrs. Rudd, and not with the prisoner, the probability should lie, that she had imposed the bond on the prisoner as Mr. Adair's."

Several respectable witnesses were then called to his character, (amongst the rest General Melville) all of whom gave him a very good one, both in respect to his conduct abroad, and at home.

The evidence being summed up, the Jury withdrew for a few minutes, and brought in their verdict, "Guilty of uttering and publishing the bond, knowing it to be forged."

Since their trials, Mr. Daniel Per-

reau has published a Narrative of his Case, in the preface to which he says,

"As I unhappily find that conscious innocence has not been able to preserve me from the fatal consequences of a most wicked transaction, which I most solemnly declare I was no more than the innocent instrument, in the hands of Mrs. Rudd, to perpetrate, I have thought it a duty I owed to my family and connections, as well as to myself, to lay before the public a true State of my Case, and the defence I meant to urge in my justification; in hopes that the world may be induced to do my memory at least the justice, to believe me to be what I truly am, an innocent and injured, tho' certainly a most credulous man; and although a Jury of my fellow-citizens have not thought the presumptive evidence which I was alone able to adduce from Mrs. Rudd's consummate art, in the prudent foresight with which she transacted every minute matter in this dreadful business, sufficient to authorize them to discredit the facts which must necessarily appear against me from the part I had, by my infatuated affection and confidence in Mrs. Rudd's integrity, been induced to act in this iniquitous matter, though really without the most distant idea of defrauding any creature living, I trust that when the Case I now submit to the public shall have been considered with candour and attention, that the world will think less unfavourably with regard to the honesty of my intentions."

He then begins his account as follows :

ABOUT April 1770, I was introduced by Mr. Garret Burton to Mrs. Rudd, then known by the name of Mrs. Gore, after which I frequently visited her, and became much attached to her; she lodged in Wardour-street, Soho, and appeared to be much embarrassed in her circumstances, for she borrowed money from me several times; and in one of my visits I found her arrested at the suit of a Silk Mercer for about 60l. which I paid; and as she was pressed for about 80l. by a Milliner in St. James's-street, I conceived her to be much in debt, and proposed to withdraw from any further connection.— She appeared much affected by this resolution, entreated me to discharge her debts, which she said amounted to about 400l. and assured me she would use every means, by her future discretion, fidelity, and attachment, to requite me. Having now imbibed a great affection for her, I acqui-

acquiesced; and from this time, until I found myself plunged in misery and destruction, I thought I had every reason to be satisfied with her.

I had not yet been made acquainted that Mrs. Rudd had a husband living; but about October following, she was much alarmed at being told that her husband had been enquiring for her at her lodgings, where I constantly discharged the expence of her board, &c. Mrs. Rudd now informed me, that her husband was a most debauched, drunken man, who had used her with the greatest barbarity; that she had been compelled to claim the protection of the law against him, and that her prosecution had induced him to abscond. She appeared exceedingly apprehensive of Mr. Rudd's designs, and earnestly entreated my protection; wherefore, I removed her to other lodgings in Parliament-street, Westminster, where she remained until the Christmas following, by which time Mr. Rudd had quitted the kingdom. I then received her into my house in Pall-Mall court, where she remained, under the name of Mrs. Gore.

In our conversations, she often took occasion to speak of her family, and particularly of her uncle Stewart, whom she represented as a gentleman of fortune in Ireland. She also frequently mentioned Mr. James Adair, of Soho square, who she said was a relation, and to whom she was under the highest obligations for his friendship, but particularly for his protection against her husband; she frequently lamented having lost this valuable friend, without, however, at any time explaining the cause.

In July 1771, Mrs. Rudd brought me my eldest daughter; which, added to the satisfaction I received from her engaging behaviour, so captivated my affections, that I lamented the insurmountable bar which prevented a legal union with her.

In the summer of 1772, Mr. John Stewart, whom I understood to be a cousin of Mrs. Rudd's, and son of her uncle Stewart, arrived from Ireland, and visited us frequently at my house. He expressed great satisfaction to find Mrs. Rudd in so comfortable a situation; told us, that her husband lived in the most irregular manner; and expressed it as improbable he should ever come to disturb our tranquillity.

After Mr. Stewart's arrival, Mrs. Rudd frequently told me she had hopes of being restored to the friendship of Mr. James Adair; and one day informed me,

with much seeming pleasure, that her cousin Stewart had been desired by Mr. Adair to bring her to the house of Mr. Thomas Cairns, a merchant in the city; that he, Mr. Adair, wished greatly to see her, and would meet her there at tea.

Mrs. Rudd accordingly went with Mr. Stewart to Mr. Cairns, who I found was likewise a cousin of hers. On her return she appeared to be exceedingly happy, telling me she had had an interview with Mr. Adair, who had received her with an affection truly paternal; saying, he would frequently visit her in Pall-Mall Court.

Soon after this Mr. Stewart returned to Ireland; and Mrs. Rudd told me, that Mr. Adair had been at my house more than once, but had stayed only for a moment; she also frequently said, she had met him by accident in her walks; always assuring me that he interested himself warmly in her affairs, and expressed his feelings for the sufferings she had endured from her husband, telling her that he would represent her situation to her uncle in such a manner as would be serviceable to her.

In July 1772, Mrs. Rudd produced 500l. saying, Mr. Adair had brought her this sum, telling her he was directed to pay it by her uncle Stewart, who had informed him it was a legacy left by her grandmother in trust to him.

In three or four months she produced 400l. more, which she said arose from presents Mr. Adair had made to the child; telling me that when that gentleman called, he frequently gave the child a bank-note, which she said she supposed to be meant as a gentle mode of bestowing favours on herself.

Mrs. Rudd now told me that Mr. Adair was frequent in his visits, and that he repeatedly asked her, whether her situation with me was a matter of necessity or inclination; to which, as she said, she constantly replied, that no other person could make her so happy. Thus satisfied, Mr. Adair, she assured me, signified to her, that it was his intention to give the child she then had 2000l. and also to do something for that she was then pregnant with; and that Mrs. Rudd and myself should enjoy the interest thereof during our lives.

Soon after this Mrs. Rudd acquainted me, that Mr. Adair had often pressed her to tell him, whether she had any debts unknown to me, as he would extricate her from any such embarrassment; because he wished her to make use of my name.

gante, and assume, as far as possible, the appearance of my wife; and on this condition Mr. Adair had, she said, determined to give her a pretty little fortune; adding, that as her uncle Stewart proposed to introduce her to her family in Scotland, with whom she had hitherto been unacquainted, Mr. J. Adair had observed, that when she had been so introduced, and as my wife, he could bring her acquainted with his lady, by which means she would be able to enter again into general society.

My affection for Mrs. Rudd, added to the obligations I conceived myself under to Mr. Adair, and the very great advantages Mrs. Rudd made me believe we were to derive from his friendship, induced me to permit Mrs. Rudd to take the name of Mrs. Perreau.

I acquainted my brother with the reasons which induced me to act thus; for he was not ignorant of the insurmountable bar to our union. The rest of my acquaintance I left to suppose we were married, which was necessary to comply with the wishes, as I conceived, of Mr. Adair. To Dr. Brooke I mentioned, in confidence, the friendship of Mr. Adair.

I thought it very extraordinary that Mr. James Adair, who was so frequent in his visits, shoud always choose the time when I was from home, and never favour me with an interview. This I often noticed to Mrs. Rudd, and that I ardently wished to introduce myself to that gentleman, to make my acknowledgments; but Mrs. Rudd constantly prevented me from doing this, by assuring me, that Mr. Adair had always charged her to forbid this, as the valued continuance of his good offices; adding, that he had determined to avoid an interview, until he had fulfilled his benevolent intentions with regard to us and our children, after which, he said, he hoped we should live on terms of the most friendly intercourse. This appeared to be a delicate singularity in Mr. Adair; yet, as the constantly insisted, whenever I mentioned the subject, that he was fixed in his resolution, I desisted from my design of introducing myself to him.

This summer I had, by Mrs. Rudd's directions, bespoke a coach; for she had brought me word that Mr. Adair had told her, it was by her uncle Stewart's order, she should have one built for him, as he proposed to be in town the beginning of the following winter, and meant to make use of it to return home through Scotland, where he intended to take Mrs.

Rudd, and introduce her to that part of her family, with which she had hitherto been unacquainted.

In October 1772, Mrs. Rudd brought me a son; and during the time of her confinement, told me Mr. Adair frequently visited her; that he at some times desired the child might have his name, and purposed to be a sponsor. At others, she said, he would not have it so, lest a knowledge of such a circumstance might be misrepresented to Mrs. Adair, and cause uneasiness. It therefore gave the child the name of Stewart, conceiving such a compliment could not be disagreeable to her uncle.

When Mrs. Rudd got up again, she acquainted me that her uncle had resolved to introduce her to her relations in Scotland before he came to London, and had therefore ordered her to give him the meeting at Edinburgh. Having determined to comply with this request, she soon after informed me, that Mr. Adair had undertaken to furnish the expences of this journey, and produced about 300l. which she said he had presented her with for that purpose.

When Mrs. Rudd set out, she made a party of friends to fill a coach: I attended her into Cannon-street, where the company had appointed to meet her, and had there, for the first time, the pleasure to see her cousin Cairns, who has since frequently visited at my house.

I had frequent letters from Mrs. Rudd, after her arrival in Scotland, wherein she expressed the highest satisfaction at the reception given her by her friends and relations, among whom she particularly mentioned Lady Agnew and her daughters, as nearly related to Lord Galloway, with several other branches of the Stewart family. Mrs. Rudd's stay in Scotland was about five weeks; but when she returned, her uncle Stewart did not accompany her, nor any other of her relations, except only Mr. John Stewart, her cousin, who has been already mentioned.

Some time after Mrs. Rudd's return to London, she informed me that Mr. James Adair proposed to establish me in business, and that he had consulted with his friend Mr. William Adair concerning it, who had agreed to furnish him with a sum for that purpose; because Mr. James Adair could not, without making it known to his family, and creating much uneasiness.

About this time she produced 150l. saying it was to pay for the coach that had

had been made near a year before. She said her uncle used the *finesse* of ordering her to bespeak a coach for him, but always intended it for us; adding, that now Mr. James Adair desired we might use it, and that he would from thenceforth make us an allowance of 800*l.* per annum, until his design of fixing me in business should be carried into execution.

These numerous and uncommon marks of Mr. James Adair's friendship astonished me; but it cannot be wonderful that I should believe them true, when it is considered that she constantly gave me the most substantial proofs of her veracity, by the frequent sums of money she produced, and that my confidence must have been little liable to be shaken by future doubts, when I found that this 800*l.* per annum was regularly paid to Mrs. Rudd, who produced it to me.

I began now to grow uneasy that I was not permitted to pay my acknowledgments to Mr. James Adair; but when I mentioned this, she assured me he had told her that the jealousy of his family made it necessary to conceal his favours to us; it was therefore his desire that we should remain another year in Pall-Mall court, upon his allowance of 800*l.* per annum.

In September 1773, Mrs. Rudd had a fit of sickness, which occasioned me to remove her to Kentish-town, where we staid till November. About Christmas she told me, Mr. J. Adair had been made uneasy on our account, by an anonymous letter sent to his son, which acquainted him with his father's friendship to us: she added, that Mr. J. Adair had directed her to write a letter to him, and send it, so that he might receive it at the time of dinner, requesting that he would discount my note for 500*l.* or lend me that sum; and to say it was for the purpose of supplying her uncle Stewart with 1000*l.* which he had desired her to borrow.

Mr. J. Adair's meaning in directing her to do this, she said, was that if Mrs. Adair, or his son, should hear of any money matters between him and us, he should then be better able to make them easy, by saying this was the business.—Mrs. Rudd accordingly wrote a letter of this nature, which I saw her give to a servant, and order him to take it to Soho-square; and she afterwards told me, that Mr. J. Adair had approved of what she had done.

In this manner did Mrs. Rudd proceed to impose upon a man whom affection had blinded; but in the month of Febru-

ary or March 1774, she began to proceed to more dangerous extremities. She now told me, Mr. James Adair was determined to render me assured of the money he meant to give us and our children; that for this purpose it was his orders I should fill up a bond for 5000*l.* payable to me six months after date, in which his friend Mr. William Adair would join with him.—As I did not well understand this business, I got Mr. Wilton, a scrivener, to fill up such a bond, which I gave to Mrs. Rudd, and, in a day or two the returned it to me, executed by Messrs. James and William Adair, and witnessed by Arthur Jones, and Thomas Hart; the first of whom, she said, was Mr. W. Adair's solicitor, the other his upper servant.

About March, Mr. John Adair, of St. Alban's street, whom I understood to be also a relation of Mrs. Rudd, introduced himself to our acquaintance, visited us frequently afterwards, and often delivered Mrs. Rudd letters from Lady Agnew's family in Scotland.

About this time, I understood from Mrs. Rudd, that she had been introduced, and also recommended in the strongest manner by Mr. James to Mr. William Adair, who had undertaken to be agent for the first-mentioned gentleman in our affairs, in order to prevent uneasiness in his family. She said also, that the last-mentioned gentleman had espoused her interest in the warmest manner, and promised to add his own friendships to those of Mr. James Adair.

In April 1774, Mrs. Rudd brought me my youngest daughter, and soon after she was up again, she delivered me a letter from Mr. William Adair, directing me to give up my house in town, and take Mrs. Rudd into the country for the benefit of the air; saying, that Mr. William Adair had directed her to desire me to return the joint bond from himself and Mr. James Adair for 5000*l.* as a resolution was now taken to place me in the banking business in the course of this year; and that Mr. William Adair proposed also to procure me a seat in parliament, for which purpose he should be obliged to collect all the money he could. I therefore delivered the bond according to Mr. William Adair's desire, and I conceived the returned it to him.

Just before I removed into the country, she produced 200*l.* which she said Mr. James Adair had presented her with, to make an addition of plate to our side-board.

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Mrs. Rudd told me it was Mr. William Adair's directions to continue the house in Pall-Mall Court, as it would be more convenient for him to transact the affairs which regarded us there, as it could be done without its being known by his friends that he was in town.

About this period Mrs. Rudd produced a letter from Mr. William Adair, desiring I would procure him a sum of money upon bond. It was directed to be done in the most private manner, as Mr. Adair would by no means have it appear that he was raising money. The necessity of this measure was said to arise from the arrangement he was making to fix me in the banking business; there was therefore the strictest charge given to borrow it only from such persons as had great confidence in me. It was also desired I would provide a bond or bonds for this purpose, in the same manner I had done before, when the joint bond for 500*l.* was given. At this distance of time I can by no means state this transaction circumstantially, I therefore cannot positively say, for what specific sums the bonds were drawn; all I can recollect is, that I got Mr. Wilson to fill up two bonds payable to myself, and that I gave them, as I had before done the joint bond, to Mrs. Rudd, who, as I conceived, carried them to Mr. William Adair, and brought them back, executed by that gentleman; and that my brother borrowed on them the two sums of 360*l.* and 400*l.* from Mr. Mills, a banker in Birch Lane, which sums he gave to Mrs. Rudd, who, as I conceived, carried the money to Mr. William Adair for his use. These sums were, a week or ten days before the bonds became payable, brought by Mrs. Rudd, as she said, from Mr. William Adair, and delivered to my brother, to repay Mr. Mills, which was done by my brother, and the bonds returned to Mrs. Rudd.

It was also about this period that my brother was desired, by letter brought by Mrs. Rudd from Mr. W. Adair, to procure 400*l.* upon a like bond from Sir T. Frankland, which was done, and paid like the rest, in August following.

In June 1774, Mrs. Rudd told me our family were soon to expect all marks of friendship immediately from Mr. William Adair; that the allowance of 800*l.* per annum from Mr. James Adair was now to cease, and that Mr. W. Adair from this period had fixed at 1500*l.* per annum; which, as she

said, was 1200*l.* for our general expences, and 300*l.* for Mrs. Rudd's and the children's cloaths, &c. This allowance, according to Mrs. Rudd, was the interest of 30,000*l.* which sum, she said, had been determined should be given us, and charged upon the estate of Mr. W. Adair.

I must confess this astonishing mark of friendship surprized me; but I conceived it to be the joint benevolence of both the Messrs. Adairs; and as she had already given me, as I conceived, so many indisputable proofs of the friendship of Mr. James Adair, I was far from suspecting her veracity; and as she frequently told me that Mr. William, like Mr. James Adair, was determined to admit of no interview until our establishment was finally settled, I forebore even to urge the point of paying my acknowledgments.— And as I found afterwards, that this additional allowance was regularly paid to Mrs. Rudd, and by her produced to me, it will be granted that I had every reason to repose the most implicit confidence in every thing she told me.

Such are the general outlines of this Narrative; and as the rest of the Case before us produces nothing but the same "horrid scenes of deception and fraud," with the same perpetual round of letters, cards, and messages; in which we sometimes see Mr. Daniel Perreau in possession of a draft on Mr. Crofts, in Pall-Mall, supposed to be from Mr. William Adair, for 1900*l.* to form part of the capital intended for the banking business; at other times told that a manor, intended for the qualification of a seat in parliament, had been purchased for him at the expence of 1300*l.* on which the above draft was returned; at others, that he was to be made a Baronet; at others again, raising money on fresh bonds, as pretended, for Messrs. Adair, till at last they came to that fatal one with the Messrs. Drummonds, which has been the cause of their present trouble; we shall here close our account, observing only that (if the Narrator computes right) there arises a loss of no more than 500*l.* upon this whole business to society, and that to Dr. Brooke, who seems to have been promised compensation by Sir T. Frankland; to which, however, it is to be feared, we are also to add the loss of two or three subjects (one seemingly a useful one) to his Majesty.

The BOOK-WORM, an OCCASIONAL PAPER;

NUMBER VIII.

IN a late excursion amongst the Book-sellers of Middle-Row, I picked up an old volume, a part of whose contents will not, I hope, be displeasing to the readers of the Miscellany. It is written nearly on the plan with the so-much esteemed *Economy of Human Life*, and is, I think, little inferior to that publication, either in the excellence of its precepts, or the beautiful simplicity of its language.—Of this the world will judge from the following extract:

INSTITUTIONS,
Moral and Divine.

1. Charity is a *naked child, giving honey to a bee without wings*.—*Naked*, because excruciating and simple; *a child*, because tender and growing; *giving honey*, because honey is pleasant and comfortable; *to a bee*, because a bee is laborious and deserving; *without wings*, because helpless and wanting. If thou deniest to such, thou killest a *bee*; if thou givest to other than such, thou preservest a *drone*.

2. Pride is the ape of Charity; in shew not much alike, but fuller of action. In seeking the one, take heed thou light not on the other. They are parallels.—Charity feeds the poor, so does Pride; Charity builds an hospital, so does Pride.—In this they differ;—Charity gives her glory to God, Pride takes her glory from man.

3. When thou seest misery in thy brother's face, let him see mercy in thine eye; the more the oil of mercy is poured on him by thy pity, the more the oil in thy crust shall be increased by thy piety.

4. If any hard affliction hath surprized thee, cast one eye upon the hand that sent it, and the other upon the sins that brought it. If thou thankfully receive the message, he that sent it will discharge the messenger.

5. If thou be ambitious of honour, and yet fearful of the canker of honour, Envy, so behave thyself, that opinion may be satisfied in this, that thou seekest merit, and not fame; and that thou attributest thy preferment rather to providence than thy own virtue. Honour is a due debt to the deserver, and who ever envied

the payment of a debt? A just advancement is a providential act; and who ever envied the act of providence?

6. Be very circumspect in the choice of thy company. In the society of thine equals thou shalt enjoy more pleasure; in the society of thy superiors thou shalt find more profit. To be the best in company is the way to grow worse; the best means to grow better, is to be the worst there.

7. Wouldst thou discover the true worth of a man, behold him naked; distrese him of his ill-got wealth; degrade him of his dear-bought honour; disrobe him of his purple habit; discard his pampered body; then look upon his soul, and thou shalt find how great he is.

8. With three sorts of men begin no serious friendship; the ungrateful man, the multiloquacious man, and the coward; the first cannot prize thy favours, the second cannot keep thy counsel, and the third dare not vindicate thy honour.

9. Beware of drunkards, lest all good men beware of thee. Where drunkenness reigns, there reason is an exile, virtue a stranger, God an enemy; blasphemy is wit, oaths are rhetoric, and secrets are proclamations. Noah discovered that in one hour, drunk, which sober, he kept secret 600 years.

10. Wrinkle not thy face with too much laughter, lest thou become ridiculous; neither wanton thy heart with too much mirth, lest thou become vain.—The suburbs of folly is vain mirth, and proficiencies of laughter is the city of fools.

11. If thou desire the happiness of thy soul, the health of thy body, the prosperity of thy estate, and the preservation of thy credit, converse not with an harlot; her eyes run thy reputation in debt, her lips demand the payment, her breast arrests thee, her arms imprison thee; from whence believe it thou shalt hardly get forth, till thou hast either ended the days of thy credit, or paid the utmost farthing of thy estate.

12. In holding of an argument, be neither choleric nor opinionate; the one distemper thy understanding, the other abuseth thy judgment. Above all things decide

decline paradoxes and mysteries. Thou shalt receive no honour either in maintaining rank falsehoods, or meddling with secret truths. As he that pleads against the truth makes wit the mother of his error, so he that argues beyond warrant, makes wisdom the midwife of his folly.

13. In thy apparel avoid singularity, profiseness, and gaudiness. Decency is the half way between affectation and neglect; the body is the shell of the soul, apparel is the husk of that shell; the husk often tells you what the kernel is.

14. If thou desire much rest, desire not too much; there is no less trouble in the preservation than in the acquisition of abundance. Diogenes found more rest in his tub, than Alexander on his throne.

15. Use law and physic only for necessity; they that use them otherwise, abuse themselves into weak bodies and light purfes. They are good remedies, bad customs, and worse recreations.

16. If thou and true religion be not as yet met, or met unknown, by these marks thou shalt discover it: First, it is a religion that takes no pleasure in the expence of blood. Secondly, it is a religion whose tenets crost not the book of truth. Thirdly, it is a religion that takes most from the Creature, and gives most to the Creator. If such an one thou meet with, assure thyself it is the right, and therefore profess it in thy life, and protest it to thy death.

17. Gold is Cæsar's treasure, and man is God's; thy gold hath Cæsar's image, and thou hast God's. Give therefore unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and unto God the things which are God's.

18. Deride not him whom the looser world calls Puritan, lest thou offend a little one; if he be an hypocrite, God, that knows him, will reward him; if zealous, that God that loves him will revenge him; if he be good, he is good to God's glory; if evil, let him be evil at his own charge. He that judges shall be judged.

19. Let thy religious fast be a voluntary abstinence, not so much from flesh, as fleshy thoughts. God is pleased with that fast which gives to another what thou deniest to thyself, and when the afflicting of thy own body is the repairing of thy brother's. He fasts truly that abstains sadly, grieves cheerfully, and forgives charitably.

20. Whoever thou art, thou hast done more evil in one day, than thou canst ex-

plate in six; and canst thou think the evil of six days can require less than one? God hath made us rich in days, by allowing six, and himself poor by reserving but one; and shall we spare our own flock, and shear his lamb? He that hath done nothing but what he can justify in the six days, may play the seventh.

21. The Clergy are a copy-book; their life is the paper, (whereof some is purer, some coarser) and their doctrine is as a number of copies—some written in a plain hand, others in a flourishing hand, some in a text hand, some in a Roman hand, others in a court hand, others in a bastard Roman. If the choice be in thy power, choose a book that hath the finest paper; let it not be too straight nor too loosely bound, but easy to lie open to every eye: follow not every copy, lest thou be good at none; among them all chuse one that shall be most legible and useful, and fullest of just writing; but if the paper chance to have a blot, remember that blot is no part of the copy.

22. If thou wouldest have a good servant, be a wise master; let his food, rest, and wages be reasonable; let his labour, recreations, and attendance, depend upon thy pleasure; be not angry with him too long, lest he think thee malicious; nor too fond, lest he think thee rash; nor too often, lest he count thee humorously; be not too fierce, lest he love thee not; nor too remiss, lest he fear thee not; nor too familiar, lest he prize thee not. In brief, whilst thou givest him the liberty of a servant, beware thou losest not the majesty of a master.

23. If thy fancy and judgment have agreed in a wife, be not too fond, lest she the surfeite, nor too peevish, lest she languish. Love so that thou mayest be feared; rule so that thou mayest be honoured; be not too diffident, lest thou teach her to deceive thee; nor too suspicious, lest thou teach her to abuse thee.—If thou see a fault, let thy love hide it; if she continue it, let thy wisdom reprove it. Reprove her not too openly, lest she grow bold; rebuke her not tauntingly, lest she grow spiteful; proclaim not her beauty, lest she grow proud; boast not her wisdom, lest thou shouldest be thought foolish; shew her not thy imperfections, lest she disdain thee; pry not into her dairy, lest she despise thee; prophanre not her ears with loose communication, lest thou desile the sanctuary of her modesty. An understanding husband makes a discreet wife; and she a happy husband.

24. So behave thyself amongst thy

children, that they may love and honour thy presence ; be not too fond, lest they fear thee not ; be not too bitter, lest they fear thee too much. Too much familiarity will embolden them, too little countenance discourage them. So carry thyself, that they may rather fear thy displeasure than thy correction ; when thou reprovest them, do it in season ; when thou correctest them, do it not in a passion.—As a wife child makes a happy father, so a wife father makes a happy child.

25. If thy mother be a widow, give her double honour, who now acts the part of a double parent. Remember her indulgence when thou didst hang upon her tender breast ; call to mind her prayers for thee before thou camest into the world, and her cares for thee when thou wert come into it ; remember her secret groans,

her affectionate tears, her broken slumbers, her daily fears, her nightly frights ; relieve her wants, cover her imperfections, comfort her age, and the widow's husband will be the orphan's father.

26. Spend an hundred years in earth's best pleasures, and after that an hundred more ; to which being spent, add a thousand, and to that ten thousand, the last shall as surely end as the first are ended, and all shall be swallowed with eternity. He that is born to-day is not sure to live a day. He that hath lived the longest is but as he that was born yesterday. The happiness of the one is, that he may live, and the lot of both is, that they must die. It is no happiness to live long, nor unhappiness to die soon. Happy is he that hath lived long enough to die well.

HISTORY OF THE FOUNDATION OF ROME;

Extracted from the ROMAN HISTORY, in a Series of LETTERS, lately published.

[With a beautiful ENGRAVING of the finding ROMULUS and REMUS.]

THERE is not a nation in the universe that does not pretend to a much higher origin than can be justified or supported by the evidence of credible writers. The Chinese tell us they have had a regular succession of kings for no less than twenty-four thousand years. Jeffery of Monmouth has traced the genealogy of the English up to the general deluge ; and the Irish antiquarians, that they might not be behind him in fabulous conjectures, have told us that they had kings before the flood.

The Romans, in conformity with the opinions of other nations, have given us a long detail of their being descended from Æneas the Trojan ; but this seems to have been done with a view of concealing the meanness from whence they sprung. Indeed the thought is extremely natural, for what man can bear to be reproached with meanness of birth, if he can make any claim to a higher origin ?

The story of Æneas landing at the mouth of the Tiber, and engaging with Turnus king of the Rutuli, is not only a fable invented by the Romans, but it also stands reprobated by all the modern

critics, who have written notes on the classic authors.

Livy, as well as many other Roman writers, tells us, that Æneas built a city which he called Lavinium, in honour of Lavinia, his wife : but after a reign of four years, he was defeated and slain in battle by Mezentius, one of the petty kings who reigned over a district in the same neighbourhood. We are farther told, that Ascanius the son of Æneas succeeded him in the regal government of Rome, or, as it was then called, Alba, and after his death, Silvius the son of Æneas by Lavinia, obtained the regal dignity.

The succession of kings that followed according to the Roman chronology, is so involved in fable, that no person ought to spend time in enquiring into their characters, for it is presumed that they never existed but in the imagination of poets, and fabulous historians.—The treasures that had been brought from Troy were still preferred, if we believe the testimony of those writers, and therefore it was not unnatural for some one or other to have a jealous eye upon them.—The last king descended from Silvius was

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Numitor, and he took possession of the throne in consequence of his father's will. He had a brother named Amulus, to whom his father had bequeathed the Trojan riches; and, as is natural in such cases, he endeavoured to turn those riches to his own advantage. In consequence of that resolution, he deposed his brother, and took the government upon himself.

He then murdered the children of his brother, and there being only one daughter remaining, he obliged her to become one of the Vestal Virgins, by which she was forever excluded from human society, and shut up in a reclusive state, during the remainder of her life, for she was condemned to a perpetual celibacy.

Rhea Silvia, the young lady whom he had caused to be shut up in this manner, being one day going to fetch water from a well in the neighbourhood, was met by a man who ravished her, and in order to make herself appear less culpable, she said the person who deflowered her was Mars the God of War. In the ordinary course of time she was delivered of twins, both boys, and the usurper devoted them to destruction; for the mother, according to the laws for preserving the chastity of Vestal Virgins, was condemned to be buried alive, and the children were ordered to be flung into the Tiber. Providence, however, rescued the children from destruction; for at that time the river had overflowed its banks, and where they were thrown in the place was so far from the current, that there was not water sufficient to drown them. They remained in the water till the flood had subsided, and then, as we are told by Livy, Faustulus, the king's herdsman, happened to see them sucking a wolf, and in compassion took them home to Acca Laurentia, his wife, who brought them up as her own children, without ever enquiring to whom they belonged.

The twins thus preserved were named Romulus and Remus; and when they grew up, they began to discover something that indicated them to be of very high origin. The shepherd ordered them to attend his flocks, but instead of doing so, they used to fall forth, and take from all the robbers whom they met, the booty that they had unjustly acquired; all which they shared amongst the rest of the shepherds.

While they were going on in this manner, Remus was taken prisoner, and carried before the king; and Romulus, who by this time had got some account of his

real birth, assembled a vast number of shepherds, in order to rescue his brother, and wrest the regal authority from the hands of an usurper, who had mounted the throne without any legal right to the sovereignty. The usurper being thus beset on every side, knew not which way to turn himself; and while he was thinking of proper methods to be used in order to extricate himself out of his difficulties, he was taken prisoner, and put to death. In consequence thereof, Numitor, who had been deposed upwards of forty years, was restored to his throne; and then he not only recognized his two grandsons, but also took them into favour.

This revolution having taken place, and Numitor being once more placed upon the throne in his old age, his nephews proposed building a city on the hills, where they formerly lived as shepherds. In a design of so much importance they were encouraged by the king, who was not insensible of the many obligations he lay under to them, and therefore he gave them land sufficient for their support, which, by proper cultivation, would enable them not only to build the city, but also to find employment for such as thought proper to inhabit it. He gave leave to all his subjects who had any intention of changing their place of abode, to go and settle there; and in a short time, most of the shepherds, who were fond of changing, joined themselves and assisted his cause. Indeed, the new settlers flocked in such numbers, that it was found expedient to put them under proper restriction, so as to act in such a manner as should promote the intended design, without infringing on their natural rights, or trampling upon those privileges to which mankind are intitled. Rules and orders of that nature are absolutely necessary, and the man who is not willing to submit to them, ought to retire from society.

While they were going on in this manner, a dispute arose concerning the ground upon which the city was to be built; nor could the dispute be settled, till, consistent with the superstitions notions of that age, they agreed to have recourse to the omens arising from the flight of birds. The contending parties took their stations on two hills opposite to each other; but when the flight of birds took place, neither were satisfied; and we are even told, that a battle ensued, in which Remus was slain; and Romulus jumping over the place marked out for the city,

d.

declared that no person for the future should ever do so with impunity.

Romulus, we are told, built the city, and it was upon the same hill where he had received the favourable omen, and he enclosed it with walls, prognosticating that it should one day give laws to the whole world.

The city of Rome, when first built,

was no more than a parcel of poor humble cottages joined together, and the walls, which make such a mighty figure in ancient history, were no more than a few earthen entrenchments, thrown up for the security of the inhabitants, who lived by plunder, and in a great measure neglected agriculture.

SELECT OBSERVATIONS ON SIMILAR SUBJECTS, BY VARIOUS AUTHORS.

POETICAL DESCRIPTIONS of the MORNING.

Of all descriptions in Heroic Poetry, there is none which the writers have laboured to vary so much as that of the Morning. This is a topic which has made them shew all the luxury of their fancy, and they seem to have strove who should have painted the Morning most beautifully.

The Morning is most frequently figured as a Goddess, or divine person, unbaring the gates of light, and opening the day. By Homer she is drawn in a saffron garment, with rosy hands, (an epithet he constantly gives her) sprinkling light through the earth: she rises out of the waves of the sea, leaves the bed of Tithon her lover, ascends the heavens, appears to the gods and men, and gives notice of the sun's rising. This Goddess is placed by this Father of the Poets sometimes in a throne of gold, other times in a chariot drawn by swift horses, and bearing along with her the Day; and in some places she is ushered in by the Star, which is her harbinger, and gives the signal of the Morning's approach.

On this ground-work all the succeeding poets, following the design of Homer, have run their *divisions of fancy*. This will appear by the following instances out of Virgil, which are given in Mr. Dryden's translation,

Aurora now had left her saffron bed,
And beams of early light the heav'ns o'er-spread.

And now the r^e Morn began to rise,
And wavy'd her taffion streamer through the skies,

New rose the ruddy Morn from Tithon's bed,
And with the dawn of day the skies o'er-spread;

Nor long the sun his daily course with-held,
But added colours to the world reveal'd.

The Morn, ensuing from the mountain's height,
Had scarcely spread the skies with rosy light,
Th' ethereal coursers bounding from the sea,
From out their flaming nostrils breath'd the day.

It would take up too much room to multiply examples out of all ancient poets; but I will just shew how the same images have been copied and varied by the moderns. The following description is Tasso's, as it is closely traced in the old translation of Mr. Fairfax.

The purple Morning left her crimson bed,
And donn'd her robes of pure vermilion hue;
Her amber locks she crown'd with roses red,
In Eden's flow'ry garden gather'd new.

Aurora grey her chrystral gates unbarr'd,
And, bridegroom-like, stopt forth the glorious sun.

And our Spencer, who excells in all kinds of imagery, following the same Originals, represents the Morning after the same manner.

Now when the rosy-finger'd Morning fair,
Weary of aged Tithon's saffron bed,
Had spread her purple robes thro' dewy air,
And the high hills Titan discovered;
The royal virgin shook off drowsy bed, &c.

—The Day forth dawning from the east,
Night's humid curtains from the heavens withdrew,
And early calling forth both man and beast,
Commanded them their daily works renew.

But of all the descriptions of the Morning as a *person*, it is impossible to find a more beautiful one than that of Shakespeare.

Look

Look where the Morn, in russet mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastern hill.

The same author, who never wants variety of thought, has in other places embellished this subject with a true spirit of poetry; thus,

— Look what streaks
Do lace the fevering clouds in yonder east;
Night's tapers are burnt out, and jocund
Day
Stands tip-toe on the misty mountain's top.
The glow-worm shews the Matin to be near,
And 'gins to pale her ineffectual fire.

Milton, in his Paradise Lost, has several descriptions of the Morning, which are drawn with exquisite beauty, and with equal judgment, if a mixture of the Heathen Mythology may be allowed in a Christian poem.

— The Morn,
Wak'd by the circling hours, with rosy hand,
Unbar'd the gates of light.

Now Morn, her rosy steps in th' eastern clime
Advancing, fow'd the earth with orient pearl.

But in the following, where the Heathen Mythology is entirely laid aside, in my opinion he far excels.

— Now the sacred light began to dawn
In Eden, on the humid flowers that breath'd
Their morning incense, when all things that
breathe
From th' earth's high altar, send up silent
praise
To the Creator, and his nostrils fill
With grateful smell.

It must be observed, that in some of these poetical pieces, the heavens only are shewn, and the first springing of light there in; in others the earth is taken in the prospect, with her flowers wet with dew, and her rising vapours. Sometimes the occupations of living creatures proper to the season are represented, and afford a yet greater diversity of amusing images. Such is the following admirable description:

With'd Morning's come, and now upon the
plains
And distant mountains, where they feed their
flocks,
The happy shepherds leave their homely huts,
And with their pipes proclaim the new-born
Day.
The lusty swain comes with his well-fill'd
crip

Of healthful viands, which, when hunger calls,
With much content and appetite he eats;
To follow in the field his daily toil,
And dres the grateful glebe that yields him
fruits.

The beasts, that under the warm hedges slept,
And weather'd out the cold bleak night, are
up,
And looking tow'rds the neighb'ring pastures,
raise
Their voice, and bid their fellow brutes good-morrow.

The cheerful birds too on the tops of trees
Assemble all in choirs, and with their notes
Salute and welcome up the rising sun.

OTWAY'S ORPHAN.

Nor are those hereafter mentioned less beautiful.

The starry lights above are scarce expir'd,
And scarce the shades from op'nning plains
retir'd;
The tuneful lark has hardly stretch'd her
wing,
And warbling linnets just begin to sing;
Nor yet industrious bees their hives forfacke,
Nor skim the fish the surface of the lake;
Nor yet the flow'r's disclose their vario us hue,
But fold their leaves, opprest'd with hoary
dew;
Blue mists around conceal the neighb'ring
hills,
And dusky fogs hang o'er the murmur'ring
rills;
While Zephyr faintly sighs among the trees,
And moves the branches with a lazy breeze,
No jovial pipe resounds along the plains,
Safe in their hamlets sleep the drowsy swains.

Mrs. ROWE.

The meek-ey'd Morn appears, mother of
dews,
At first faint gleaming in the dappled east:
Till far o'er Æther spreads the wid'ning glow;
And, from before the lustre of her face,
White break the clouds away. With quicken'd
step
Brown night retires. Young day pours in
apace,
And opens all the lawny prospect wide;
The dripping rock, the mountain's misty top,
Swell on the sight, and brighten with the
dawn.
Blue, through the dust, the smoaking currents
shine;
And from the bladed field the fearful hare
Limps, awkward: while along the forest glade
The wild deer trip, and, often turning, gaze
At early passengers. Music awakes,
The native voice of undissembled joy;
And thick around the woodland hymns arise,
Rous'd by the cock, the foon-clad shepherd
leaves
His mossy cottage, where with peace he dwells,
And from the crowded fold in order drives
His flocks, to taft the verdure of the morn.

THOMSON'S SEASONS.

I cannot conclude without mentioning that inimitable description of the Morning by Dean Swift, who has a peculiar happiness of rendering, by his humorous turn of thought, the most trivial things agreeable: but as it is too well known to need repetition, I shall here omit it; and shall only observe upon the

whole, that whoever will compare the several descriptions of the Morning, both in the ancient and modern poets, will find that those of England have described it with as much elegance of fancy as the others have done, and with far more variety.

For the MONTHLY MISCELLANY.

QUESTION.

Can LOVE subsist without JEALOUSY?

Portsmouth.

HIPPOMENES.

In order to answer Hippomenes's query, it is necessary to define what real Love and Jealousy are. I will therefore make use of Mr. Hobbes's definition, in his Leviathan:—"LOVE (says he) is the love of one singularly, with the desire to be singularly beloved; and the same, with fear that the love is not mutual, is JEALOUSY."

For my part, I think with Hippomenes's female acquaintance, that Love cannot subsist without Jealousy. Something or other is continually arising to cause a suspicion of the beloved object; and whether it is from the fear of a rival, or the distrust of not meeting with a proper return in esteem, it must, in my opinion, be termed Jealousy: for fear, distrust, suspicion, are all properly species of Jealousy in Love; and few people that ever sincerely loved can deny, I apprehend, but that one at least of those pas-

sions almost continually agitated their hearts.

Rochefoucault says, "There is a species of Love, whose excess prevents Jealousy;" which is a negative acknowledgment, that in general he thought Love and Jealousy inseparable, though he admits of this exception. I can't say, however, I conceive that either Rochefoucault or Hippomenes would be able to find many instances where this exception might be allowed; for no persons mutually love at first sight to such an excess, as to blind all their active faculties; and whilst any of those faculties are free, there must necessarily be Jealousy in some degree or other. I don't contend that there is always a *constant* Jealousy in Love; but I insist that in its advancement all Lovers are susceptible of it, and cannot love without it.

Bedford.

B.

CHARACTER of a MODERN CLERGYMAN.

[From VILLAGE MEMOIRS, lately published.]

So ignorant was I of the world, that I did not know it was one great instance of politeness to go up to town only just to come down again, and that with such rapidity, that a by-stander might fancy that the national welfare depended on their speed.

"We have now brought down with us, as a part of our retinue, a *Dameſſic Chaplain*, Mr. Pliant—so filken, so supple, and so complying, that I could almost fancy him to say to his patron—"Is it your pleasure, Sir, to believe in God?"—He is, I find, on enquiry, a distant relation, and seems thoroughly broke into the office he is to fill. Yesterday, as I was returning

from my usual ride, I met him, like Justice Overdo in the comedy, in quest of enormities, and we really enjoyed a pretty kind of chit-chat, till at length, somehow or other, I dropped out something about servilities. "Servilities (lays he) now I reckon you think that I am forced to submit to some servilities as you call them—no, Sir, let me tell you, my mode of life is perfectly agreeable to me. Mr. Maffett keeps a good table, has the choicest liquors—and, tho' your country hereabouts to be sure is dull enough, yet we have always company to pass away the time with; and as for business, I have nothing to do but to dust the books, clean

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the bird-cages, and now and then make rebusses for the ladies. Indeed, if we had not some amusements amongst ourselves, it would be dull enough here, for I have been fauntering about (says he) for these two hours, and cannot meet with any one thing worthy the least observation."— "Surely (says I) Sir, nature, to a mind capable of reflection like yours, every where presents a fund of entertainment—to a man, who knows how to take a ride, this blade of grafs, or that declining hill, affords infinite scope for contemplation—in this sequestered scene methinks I could say with Shakespeare, that I

"Find tongues in trees, books in the running
" brooks,
" Sermons in stones, and good in every
" thing."

but if the retired prospect delights you not, I will return with you to the top of the hill, and present you with an object that may call forth all your attention—That is at once a cure for pride, and a lecture for ambition; that reminds philosophy of its true end, and makes none but the ignorant tremble to behold it—it leads the languid to hope, allays the thirst of avarice, and places wealth on its true foundation. To you and me, Sir, it may be the vehicle to happiness; a car more triumphant than ever graced the conquests of a Cæsar, or an Alexander." "Good God! Sir, (says my companion) what can you mean?—I see nothing but a bear."

In short, as I found the present delighted him not, I thought it by no means unfair to taise his prospects to futurity.

[*Lond. Mag.*]



PHILOSOPHICAL THOUGHTS on the OECONOMY of BIRDS.

THE mind of man is constantly seeking for fresh objects to gratify its contemplative faculty; it roves at large through the whole creation, and is bounded only by the immensity of the Deity himself. The feather'd tribe often engage its attention; it contemplates with rapture those tenants of the shade, who fix their penile tent on the dangerous branches that wave aloft in the air, or dance over the eddies of the stream; by which judicious disposition, the vernal gales rock their cradle, and the murmuring waters lull their young; while both concur to terrify the shepherd, and keep the school boy at a trembling distance.—Some hide their little household from view, amidst the shelter of entangled furze, others remove it beyond reach, in the center of a thorny thicket; and, by one stratagem or another, they are generally as secure, and unmolested in their feeble habitations, as the foxes that intrench themselves deep in the earth, or as the cones that retire to the rock for their citadel.

If the swan has large sweeping wings, to spread over her callow brood; the wren makes up by contrivance what is deficient in her bulk. Small as she is, she intends to bring forth, and will be obliged to nurse up a very numerous issue. Therefore, with surprizing judgment, she designs, and with wonderful assiduity, finishes her nest. It is a neat round, lengthened into an oval, bottomed and vaulted with a regular concave: within, made soft with down; without, thatched with moss; and only a small aperture left for her entrance, by which means the vivifying heat of her body is, during the time of incubation, exceedingly augmented. Her house is like an oven, and greatly assists in hatching her young: which no sooner burst the shell, than they find themselves screened from the annoyance of the weather, and most comfortably reposed amidst the warmth of a bagnio.

Twickenham.

B. C.



A N E C D O T E S.

SHUTE and King CHARLES I.

M R. R. Shute was a Turkey merchant, and one of the city members, a true lover of his King and country, and much favoured by the King. Mr. Shute had a country-seat at Barking, in Essex,

which had been antiently the castle of a baron, during the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, but the situation was perfectly pleasant, and had other conveniences in every respect. Mr. Shute was very fond of bowling, and as he had a soul truly liberal, he kept up the old Eng-

land

English hospitality, so that he seldom ever wanted visitors, nor did they fail to circulate the beauties which they admired. The king being soon acquainted with the beauties of Mr. Shute's villa, and being also fond of his favourite diversion, told him, when he came next to court, that he would take a dinner with him the day following, and try his skill on the green. Mr. Shute received his Majesty's proposals with the highest satisfaction, and made the best preparations for the entertainment of his Royal guest, which the shortness of the notice would admit of.

The King was so pleased with the place, Shute's skill, (he was reckoned one of the best bowlers in England) and his own entertainment, that when he had a mind to drop state, as he called it, and enjoy himself as a private man, he would frequently retire to Barking-hill, and pass whole days in Shute's company, not as a sovereign, with his guards, but as a friend, with three or four select gentlemen, his attendants.—“ Ah, Shute ! (said he one day to him, with a deep sigh) how much happier than I art thou, in this blessed retirement ! free from the cares of a Crown, a factious Ministry, and rebellious subjects !”

They generally played high, and punctually paid their losings ; and though Mr. Shute often won, yet the King would, at one time, set higher than usual. Having lost several games, however, he withdrew. “ One thousand-pound rubber more, if your Majesty pleases, (says Mr. Shute,) perhaps luck may turn.” “ No, Shute, (replied the King, laying his hand gently on his shoulder,) thou hast won the day, and much good may it do thee ; but I must remember I have a wife and children.”

The SCEPTIC and the BURNING-GLASS.

LYSIMACHUS was a man who doubted of every thing; (a madness which prevails too much in the present age) he frequently endeavoured to prove black white, and white black, and took every opportunity of opposing the established belief of the existence of matter. In the charming month of June, when the brilliant lover of Thetis, or to speak in plain English, the glorious sun shone out in splendid majesty, and with enlivening rays cheered the whole face of Nature, Lysimachus obstinately denied any sensation of his salutary heat. He soon after falling asleep in his garden, one of his friends, who had often opposed his ridiculous assertions, without convincing him of

his errors, concentrated the beams of the mighty luminary in a burning glass, with which he singed the beard of our learned unbeliever, who, immediately awaking, clapped his hand upon the afflited part, and confessed he had nothing to say in opposition to so sensible an argument.

[*Univ. Mag.*]

PATERNAL LOVE.

A benevolent old man, called Cleon, who had only one son, with whose education he had taken the greatest pains, saw with regret, the nearer he approached to manhood, the more he wandered in the paths of error. Carried away by the violence of his passions, he listened only to the insidious voice of Pleasure ; blind to his excesses, and deaf to repentance, every day was marked with vice and folly.

Remonstrances, threats, promises, complaisance, and rigour, in short, all that love and wisdom could invent, had no effect upon his inflexible heart, and he pertinaciously adhered to his former courses : ‘ Cruel Gods !’ cried the old man, while the tears ran down his reverend cheeks, ‘ why have you given me a child so abandoned ? Take back your fatal present, or take from me the affection of a father. His sight is poison to me, and destroys the happiness of the few moments I have yet to live.’ Then turning to the unworthy youth, ‘ Fly from me, monster !—far as the poles convey thy wretched being.—I stifle the voice of nature in my heart !—never see me more—happy would it be for mankind if a sudden stroke of death would prevent thee from adding another crime to those thou hast already committed, and hide from the world my shame and sorrow.’

At these words, though a tempest had arose and ravaged the country, Cleon thrust his son out of doors. The youth parted with an air of despondence, and the father, following him with his eyes, was suddenly struck with seeing him proceed towards a house which had been damaged by the storm, and from which the tiles were tumbling in great numbers.—His anger was immediately forgot ; distracted for the safety of his child, he called him back : ‘ Avoid that house, (said he) nor lose your life, until you are fit to die !’

The heir of Cleon was so moved with this proof of his father's affection, that it occasioned an alteration of his conduct, which produced the happiest effects.

[*Univ. Mag.*] The

A Journal of the Advices received from AMERICA since our last.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, June 10.

LIEUTENANT Nunn, of the Navy, arrived this morning at Lord Dartmouth's office, and has brought letters from General Gage, Lord Percy, and Lieut. Col. Smith, containing the following particulars of what passed on the 19th of April last, between a detachment of the King's troops in the province of Massachusetts Bay, and several parties of Rebel Provincialists, viz.

General Gage having received intelligence of a large quantity of military stores being collected at Concord, for the avowed purpose of supplying a body of troops to act in opposition to his Majesty's government, detached on the 18th of April, at night, the grenadiers of his army and the light infantry, under the command of Lieut. Col. Smith of the 10th regiment, and Major Pitcairne of the marines, with orders to destroy the said stores; and the next morning eight companies of the 4th, the same number of the 23d and 49th, and some marines, marched under the command of Lord Percy, to support the other detachment.

Lient. Col. Smith finding, after he had advanced some miles on his march, that the country had been alarmed by the firing of guns and ringing of bells, dispatched six companies of light infantry, in order to secure two bridges on different roads beyond Concord, who, upon their arrival at Lexington, found a body of the country people drawn up under arms on a green close to the road; and, upon the King's troops marching up to them, in order to enquire the reason of their being so assembled, they went off in great confusion, and several guns were fired upon the King's troops from behind a stone wall, and also from the meeting-house and other houses, by which one man was wounded, and Major Pitcairne's horse shot in two places. In consequence of this attack by the rebels, the troops returned the fire, and killed several of them; after which the detachment marched on to Concord, without any thing further happening, where they effected the purpose for which they were sent, having knocked off the trunions of 3 pieces of iron ordnance, burnt some new gun carriages, and a great number of carriage wheels, and thrown into the river a considerable quantity of flour, gunpowder, musket balls, and other articles. Whilst this service was performing, great numbers of the rebels assembled in many parts, and a considerable body of them attacked the light infantry posted at one of the bridges, on which an action ensued, and some few were killed and wounded.

On the return of the troops from Concord, they were very much annoyed, and had se-

veral men killed and wounded, by the rebels firing from behind walls, ditches, trees, and other ambuscades; but the brigade under the command of Lord Percy having joined them at Lexington, with two pieces of cannon, the rebels were for a while dispersed; but, as soon as the troops resumed their march, they began again to fire upon them from behind stone walls and houses, and kept up in that manner a scattering fire during the whole of their march of fifteen miles, by which means several were killed and wounded; and such was the cruelty and barbarity of the rebels, that they scalped and cut off the ears of some of the wounded men, who fell into their hands.

It is not known what number of the rebels were killed and wounded; but it is supposed that their loss was very considerable.

Gen. Gage says, that too much praise cannot be given to Lord Percy, for his remarkable activity during the whole day; and that Lieut. Col. Smith and Major Pitcairne did every thing that men could do, as did all the officers in general; and that the men behaved with their usual intrepidity.

Return of the Commission, Non-commission officers, Drummers, Rank and File, killed and wounded, prisoners and missing, on the 19th of April, 1775.

4th, or King's own regiment. Lieut. Knight, killed. Lieut. Gould, wounded and prisoner. 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, wounded. 7 rank and file killed, 21 wounded, 8 missing.

5th regiment. Lieut. Thomas Baker, Lieut. Wm. Cox, Lieut. Tho. Hawkshaw, wounded. 5 rank and file killed, 15 wounded, 1 missing. 10th regiment. Lieut. Col. Francis Smith, Capt. Lawrence Parsons, Lieut. Wald. Kelly, Ensign Jeremiah Letter, wounded. 1 rank and file killed, 13 wounded, 1 missing.

18th regiment. 1 rank and file killed, 4 wounded, 1 missing.

23d regiment. Lieut. Col. Bery Bernard wounded. 4 rank and file killed, 26 wounded, 6 missing.

38th regiment. Lieut. William Sutherland wounded. 1 serjeant wounded. 4 rank and file killed, 11 wounded.

43d regiment. Lieut. Hull wounded and prisoner. 4 rank and file killed, 5 wounded, 2 missing.

47th regiment. Lieut. Donald M'Cloud, Ensign Henry Baldwin, wounded. 1 serjeant wounded. 5 rank and file killed, 21 wounded.

52d regiment. 1 serjeant missing. 3 rank and file killed, 2 wounded.

59th regiment. 3 rank and file killed. 3 wounded.

Marines. Capt. Souter, 2d Lieut. M'Donald, wounded. Second Lieut. Isaac Potter, missing. 1 serjeant killed, 2 wounded, 1 missing. 1 drummer killed. 25 rank and file killed, 36 wounded, 5 missing.

Q. 9

Total,

Total. 1 Lieutenant killed, 2 Lieut. Colonels wounded, 2 Captains wounded, 9 Lieutenants wounded, 1 Lieutenant missing, 2 Ensigns wounded, 1 sergeant killed, 7 wounded, 2 missing. 1 drummer killed, 1 wounded, 62 rank and file killed, 157 wounded, 24 missing.

N. B. Lieutenant Isaac Potter reported to be wounded and taken prisoner.

Signed, THOMAS GAGE.

[*Thus far the London Gazette.*]

Boston, May 1. The Rev. Mr. Payton, of Chelsea, a mild, thoughtful, sensible man, at the head of a party of his own parish, attacked a party of the regulars, killed some, and made the rest prisoners. This gentleman has been *hitherto on the side of government*; but oppression having got to that pitch beyond which even a wise man cannot bear, he has taken up arms in defence of those rights, civil and religious, which cost their forefathers so dearly. The cruelty of the King's troops, in some instances, is scarcely credible. They entered one house in Lexington, where were two old men, one a deacon of the church, who was bed-ridden, and another not able to walk, who was sitting in his chair—both these they stabbed and killed on the spot, as well as an innocent child running out of the house.

Salem, April 24. General Gage sent, on the 18th, a detachment to Concord, to render useless some cannon the rebels were in possession of. After effecting the business they were sent on, in returning back, the rebels, who durst not face the regulars, fired on them out of windows as they passed, which so irritated the King's troops, that they fired and burnt every place that harboured such cowardly miscreants; and had not their officers restrained their fury, mere mischief would have ensued.

General Gage's present force consists of the 27th, 35th, and 64th regiments of foot; the reinforcements sent, are the 40th, 45th, 49th, and 63d regiments of foot, and Gen. Preston's light horse.

New-York, April 26. The following association was set on foot here last Saturday, and on that day it was signed by above 1000 principal inhabitants. It is to be transmitted to all the counties in the province, where we make no doubt it will be signed by all ranks of people.

"Persuaded that the salvation of the rights and liberties of America depends, under God, on the firm union of its inhabitants, in a vigorous prosecution of the measures necessary for its safety, and convinced of the necessity of preventing the anarchy and confusion which attend a dissolution of the powers of government; we, the freemen, freeholders, and inhabitants of the city and county of New-York, being greatly alarmed at the avowed design of the Ministry to raise a revenue in America, and shocked by the bloody scene now acting in the Massachusetts Bay;

do, in the most solemn manner, resolve never to become slaves; and do associate under all the ties of religion, honour, and love to our country, to adopt, and endeavour to carry into execution, whatever measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress, or resolved upon by our Provincial Convention, for the purpose of preserving our constitution, and opposing the execution of the several arbitrary and oppressive acts of parliament, until a reconciliation between Great-Britain and America on constitutional principles (which we most ardently desire) can be obtained; and that we will, in all things, follow the advice of our General Committee, respecting the purposes aforesaid, the preservation of peace and good order, and the safety of individuals, and private property."

A letter from Boston, dated last Monday, says, "The communication between this town and country is entirely stopped up, and not a soul permitted to go in or out without a pass. This day the Governor has disarmed all the inhabitants, after giving them his word and honour that the soldiers should not molest or plunder them. Cambridge is the head-quarters of the provincials."

Weathersfield, April 23. We are all in motion here, and equipped from the town yesterday 100 men, who cheerfully offered their service, with 20 days provision and 64 rounds of powder per man. They are all well armed and in high spirits. Our neighbouring towns are all arming and moving. Men of the first character and property shoulder their arms, and march off for the field of action.

New-York, May 4. By the Hartford post we hear the General Assembly of Connecticut have passed an act for the immediate raising and paying six regiments of soldiers, under the command of the following officers, viz. Major-General, Col. Wooster; Brigadier-Generals, Col. Putnam, Col. Jared Spencer; Colonels, Hinman, Parsons, and Waterbury. We have not heard the names of the other officers.

Lieut. Col. James Abercrombie, of Gen. Gage's regiment, is arrived from England at Boston.

The principal inhabitants of Dutchess County have protested against the appointment of Provincial Delegates for that county; being determined, at all times, to evince their loyalty to their *gracious Sovereign*, their firm attachment to the constitution, and their steady opposition to every *seditious* and *treasonable* act derogatory to either.

By advices from several Provinces of America, we learn, that it was determined, that one man in ten should be sent to oppose the Regulars in their unjust attempts to enslave the Colonies. Such was the spirit of the people in every district, that all of them unanimously insisted on getting out immediately to fight the enemy. It was with much ado that the more prudent people could prevent

ent whole provinces from being entirely desolated and unpeopled, as the inhabitants all rose like one man, and called out to be led against the common enemy.

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, June 9.

" By a packet just arrived from New-York, we have a confirmation of the unhappy affair at Lexington, near Boston. The people at New-York were all in arms at the time the packet failed. All business at the Custom-house stopped, and no vessel allowed to sail out of the harbour; the mails from different parts of the country intercepted, and the post-office obliged to be shut up; the soldiers at New-York shut up in the barracks, and every night under a guard of the provincials, together (I am told) with Rivington the printer, who has taken refuge there from the resentment of the populace: In short, I find that all the Colonies have brought themselves under an obligation to abide strictly to the determination of the Congress now sitting; and that the inhabitants of every town sign, individually, a paper to the same effect, or, on refusal, are to quit the colony in forty-eight hours. Those who were favourers of the Court side of the question before, have, since the arrival of the restraining bills, in general, gone over to the other side. I fear this unhappy affair will not be terminated without further bloodshed on both sides."

We hear that all the letters from Boston mention, that Lord Percy has acquired great honour by his spirit and conduct—that he was, in every place of danger, cool, deliberate, and wise in all his orders; and though continually in a shower of bullets, and an object that was aimed at, as he was on horseback, yet that he happily came off unhurt.

A Letter from Philadelphia, May 6.

" Ancient Sparta is revived, even in the once-peaceable city of Philadelphia. All our citizens are in arms, (a few old quakers excepted) and the motto of our colours, drums, &c. is 'Liberty or Death.' Even our women and children now talk of nothing but the glory of fighting, suffering, and dying for our country*."

* In a pamphlet lately published at New-York by Judge Sewell, a native of New-England, is the following passage:—" Should the Colonies unite in a war against Great-Britain, the colonies south of Pennsylvania would be unable to furnish any men; they have not more than are necessary to govern their numerous slaves, and defend themselves against the Indians. I will suppose that the northern colonies can furnish as many, and indeed more men than can be used to advantage, but have you arms for a campaign? If you have arms, have you military stores, or can you procure them? When this war is proclaimed, all supplies from foreign parts will be cut off. Have you money to maintain the war? Or had you all those things, some others are still wanting, which are absolutely necessary."

encounter regular troops, that is, discipline, and that subordination whereby each can command all below him, from a general officer to the lowest subaltern; these you neither have, nor can have in such a war. It is well known that the provincials in the late war were never brought to a proper discipline, though they had the example of the regular troops to encourage, and the martial law to force it. We all know, notwithstanding the province law for regulating the militia, it was under little more command than what the officers could obtain from treating and humouring the common soldiers; what then can be expected from such an army as you will bring into the field, if you bring any, each one a politician, puffed up with his own opinion, and feeling himself second to none? Can any of you command forty thousand such men? Can you punish the disobedient? Can all your wisdom direct their strength, courage, or activity to any given point? Would not the least disappointment, or unfavourable aspect, cause a general dereliction of the service? Your new fangled militia have already given us a specimen of their future conduct: In some of their companies they have already chosen two, in others three sets of officers, and are as dissatisfied with the last choice as the first. I do not doubt the natural bravery of my countrymen, all men would act the same part in the same situation. Such is the army with which you are to oppose the most powerful nation upon the globe."]

Extract of a letter from Canada, dated Montreal, 24th March, 1775.

" The address from the Continental Congress, attracting the notice of some of the principal Canadians, it was soon translated into very tolerable French; the decent manner in which the religious matters were touched; the encomiums on the French nation, flattered a people fond of compliments. They begged the translator, as he had succeeded so well, to try his hand on that address to the people of Great-Britain; he had equal success in this, and read his performance to a numerous audience; but when he came to that part which treats of the new-modelling the Province; draws a picture of the Catholic religion, and the Canadian manners, they could not contain their resentment, nor express it but by broken curses.—" Oh! the perfidious double-faced Congress; let us bless and obey our benevolent Prince, whose humanity is consistent, and extends to all religions; let us abhor all who would seduce us from our loyalty, by acts that would dishonour a Jesuit, and ^{as} ~~as~~ ^{as} their superior state, their refo^{re} world; and though we are not objects," etc to the approbation of " posterity,"

By ^{the} eight reflect honour upon our country; higher motives have taught us upon all occasions to demonstrate by every testimony, our devotion to our King and parent state.

Still animated by the same principles, and most

immediately, he will declare the Negroes free, erect a standard for them, and head them himself, in order to suppress the rebels.

By the Ocean, Capt. Ewing, from Virginia, just arrived in Clyde, we learn, that Governor Dunmore, (upon the news of the skirmish at Boston) had ordered all the gunpowder and the locks of musquets, with the flints, that were in the magazine at Williamsburgh, to be put on board his Majesty's ships of war stationed there, which had given such offence to the Provincials, that they behaved in the most insolent manner, which has put an entire stagnation to trade.

Extract of a letter from New-York, to a Merchant in Birmingham, dated May 4.

"The General Committee of 100 have stopped all supplies to Boston, Newfoundland, and all the fishing coasts, after the example of Philadelphia. They acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Lord Dartmouth of the 24th of March, wherein he hints of a plan of accommodation being to be offered; in answer to which they give their opinion explicitly, that no terms will be attended to in the present ferment; and unless General Gage ceases hostilities, it will be in vain to make proposals of any kind. Gen. Gage is shut up in Boston upon salt provisions, from whence it is allowed, he could not stir ten miles had he 10,000 men; for 20,000 men, who now beyond doubt can fight, are entrenched without the town, and 30,000 more were sent home, as superfluous at present."

Bristol, June 21. By a vessel just arrived here from New-York, we hear, that the greatest unanimity prevails in all the Colonies. It is not a faction or tumultuous mob, as has been said, that oppose the measures of Government, our Gentlemen of the first rank and fortune, people of all degrees and professions, in a solemn engagement to defend their liberties. They profess the utmost loyalty to the King. They acknowledge the supremacy of Parliament in all matters of trade and commerce, and they regret that they should be driven by a vindictive Ministry into a contention with the good people of England; but they deem the power of taxing the Colonies, and altering their chartered form of government, lately assumed by parliament, to be unconstitutional, and an attempt to rob them of their property, and reduce them to a state of slavery. Their forefathers, they say, were Englishmen: They themselves have lived free like Englishmen, and they will die like Englishmen rather than surrender their freedom.—This enthusiastic spirit runs thro' the whole Con-

of preventing itself, not in rash which attend a dissolution of it, but in a government; we, the freemen, nation to and inhabitants of the city and coast are New-York, being greatly alarmed at it is vowed design of the Ministry to raise a revenue in America, and shocked by the bloody scene now acting in the Massachusetts Bay;

great number of cannon is carried into the country, and effectual methods were taken to prevent the troops (about 2000 men that sailed from Ireland for New-York) from landing in the city. In the mean time all trade is at an end, except setting up manufactures in different parts of the province. The inhabitants of New-York are sending their effects into the country; expecting their city would be reduced to ashes by an English fleet; or that they would be obliged to burn it themselves, to prevent its being held by their enemies.

Philadelphia, May 8. Monday last the General Assembly of this province met here pursuant to adjournment.

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.
Gentlemen,

I have ordered the Secretary to lay before you a resolution entered into by the British House of Commons, the 26th of Feb. last, relative to the unhappy differences subsisting between our Mother Country and her American Colonies. You will perceive by this resolve, not only a strong disposition manifested by that august body to remove the causes, which have given rise to the discontented and complaints of his Majesty's subjects in the Colonies, and the dreadful impending evils likely to ensue from them, but that they have pointed out the terms, on which they think it just and reasonable a final accommodation should be grounded.

Let me earnestly entreat you, Gentlemen, to weigh and consider this plan of reconciliation held forth and offered by the parent to her children, with that temper, calmness, & deliberation that the importance of the subject, and the present critical situation of affairs, demand. Give me leave to observe, that the Colonies, amidst all those complaints, which a jealousy of their liberties has occasioned, have never denied the justice or equity of their contributing towards the burthens of the Mother Country, to whose protection and care they owe not only their present opulence, but even their very existence. On the contrary, every state and representation of their supposed grievances, that I have seen, avows the propriety of such a measure, and their willingness to comply with it.

The dispute then appears to me to be brought to this point,—Whether the redress of any grievances the Colonists have reason to complain of shall precede, or be postponed to, the settlement of that just proportion, which America should bear towards the common support and defence of the whole British empire.

You have, in the resolution of the House of Commons, which I have authority to tell you is entirely approved by his Majesty, a solemn declaration, that an exemption from any duty, tax, or assessment, present or future, except such duties as may be expedient for the regulation of commerce, shall be the immediate consequence of proposals on

the part of any of the colony legislatures, accepted by his Majesty, and the two Houses of Parliament, to make provision according to their respective circumstance for contributing their proportion to the common defence, and the support of the civil government of each colony.

I will not do you so much injustice, Gentlemen, as to suppose you can desire a better security for the inviolable performance of this engagement, than the resolve itself, and his Majesty's approbation of it gives you.

As you are the first Assembly on the continent to whom this resolution has been communicated, much depends on the moderation and wisdom of your councils, and you will be deservedly revered to the latest posterity, if, by any possible means, you can be instrumental in restoring the public tranquility, and rescuing both countries from the dreadful calamities of a civil war.

May 2, 1775.

JOHN PENN.

The Resolution of the House of Commons, Feb. 20.

The House in a Committee on the American papers, Motion made, and question proposed,

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that when the General Council and Assembly, or General Court of any of his Majesty's Provinces or Colonies in America, shall propose to make provision, according to the condition, circumstance, or situation of such Province or Colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence, (such proportion to be raised under the authority of the General Court or Assembly of such Province or Colony, and disposable by Parliament) and shall engage to make provision also for the support of the civil government, and the administration of justice, in such Province or Colony, it will be proper, if such proposal shall be approved by his Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament, and for so long as such provision shall be made accordingly, to forbear in respect of such Province or Colony to lay any duty, tax, or afflement, or to impose any farther duty, tax, or afflement, except only such duties, as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impose, for the regulation of commerce; the net produce of the duties last mentioned, to be carried to the account of such Province or Colony respectively."

A Message to the Governor, from the Assembly.

May it please your Honour,

"We have taken into our serious consideration your message of the ad inst. and "the resolution of the British House of Commons therein referred to."

Having "weighed and considered this plan with the temper, calms, and deliberation that the importance of the subject, and the present critical situation of affairs, demand," we are sincerely sorry that we "cannot think the terms pointed out" afford "a just and reasonable ground for a final accommodation between Great-Britain and the Colonies,

Your Honour observes, "that the colonies, amidst all those complaints which a jealousy of their liberties has occasioned, have never denied the justice or equity of their contributing towards the burthens of the Mother Country;" but your Honour must know, that they have ever unanimously asserted it as their indisputable right, that all aids from them should be their own free and voluntary gifts, not taken by force, nor extorted by fear.

Under which of these descriptions the "plan held forth and offered by the parent to her children" at this time, with its attendant circumstances, deserves to be classed, we chuse rather to submit to your Honour's good sense, than to attempt proving by the enumeration of notorious facts, or the repetition of obvious reasons.

If no other objection to the "plan" proposed, occurred to us, we should esteem it a dishonourable desertion of our sister colonies, connected by an union, founded on just motives and mutual faith, and conducted by general councils, for a single colony to adopt a measure, so extensive in its consequence, without the advice and consent of those colonies engaged with us by solemn ties in the same common cause.

For we wish your Honour to be assured, that we can form no prospect appearing reasonable to us, of any *lasting* advantages for Pennsylvania, however agreeable they may be at the beginning, but what must arise from a communication of rights and prosperity with the other colonies; and that if such a prospect should be opened to us, we have too sincere an affection for our brethren, and too strict a regard "for the inviolable performance of" our "engagements," to receive any pleasure from benefits equally due to them, yet confined to ourselves, and which, by generously rejecting them at present, may at length be secured to all.

Your Honour is pleased to observe, that as we are "the first assembly on the continent, to whom this resolution has been communicated, much depends on the moderation and wisdom of our councils, and we shall be deservedly revered to the latest posterity, if by any possible means" we "can be instrumental in restoring the public tranquility, and rescuing both countries from the dreadful calamities of a civil war."

Your Honour, from your long residence and conversation among us, must be persuaded, that the people we represent, are as peaceable and obedient to government, as true and faithful to their Sovereign, and as affectionate and dutiful to their superior state, as any in the world; and though we are not inattentive to the approbation of "posterity," as it might reflect honour upon our country; yet higher motives have taught us upon all occasions to demonstrate by every testimony, our devotion to our King and parent state.

Still animated by the same principles, and most

[JULY,

most earnestly desirous of enjoying our former undisturbed condition of dependence and subordination, productive of so many blessings to "both countries," we cannot express the satisfaction we should receive, "it by any possible means" we could "be instrumental in restoring the public tranquility;" should such an opportunity offer, we shall endeavour with the utmost diligence and zeal to improve it, and to convince his Majesty and our Mother Country, that we shall ever be ready and willing with our lives and fortunes to support the interests of his Majesty and that country, by every effort that can be reasonably expected from the most loyal subjects, and the most dutiful colonists.

Until Divine Providence shall cause, in the course of his dispensations, such an happy period to arrive, we can only deprecate, and if it be possible, strive, by prudence, to avoid "the calamities of a civil war," "a dreadful misfortune," indeed! and not to be exceeded but by an utter subversion of the liberties of America.

Signed by order of the House,
May 4, 1775. JOHN MORTON, Speaker.

We are well informed that the above message passed without one dissenting voice.

New-York, May 11. On the 7th his Excellency Gov. Martin dissolved the General Assembly of North Carolina.

Many printed copies of a letter to the regular soldiers of Great-Britain, now on service in America, were, on the 4th inst. distributed amongst the soldiers in barracks at Boston. The purport of this letter was to prove, "That soldiers of Great-Britain could not legally be sent to America with the consent of the legislature of the colony whether they were sent.—That in the Colonies, soldiers were not subject to the military laws of England, nor could be punished, or held by them. But that an officer who should presume to inflict any pains or penalties on, or to detain, a soldier in America, on a law of England, not adopted by the legislature in America, would himself be liable to severe punishments, and might be prosecuted by any soldier he should fo^r punish or detain."

New Jersey, May 11. At a meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of Morris County, in this province, on the first instant, they elected nine Delegates to represent them in the General Congress, with full powers of legislation,—to raise men, money, and arms,—and to levy taxes on the Province. Pursuant to their appointment, these Delegates met the next day, and unanimously voted,

" That 300 men (all volunteers) shall be raised, exclusive of commissioned officers;

" That these be divided into five companies, each to be commanded by three commissioned officers, viz. a Captain and two Lieutenants;

" That two field officers shall be appointed; and that Wm. Winds, Esq; be Colonel;

" That the Captains shall discipline their

men one day in a week; and that in case of alarm or invasion in this or the neighbouring Provinces, the said officers and men shall be called out to service by the commanding officer for the time being, and the officers and men shall be paid at the following rates per day viz. Captains 7s. First Lieutenants 6s. Second Lieutenants 5s. Serjeants 3s 6d. Private men 3s. " and to be found with provisions, arms, and ammunition.

" When only under discipline at home, the officers and men to receive the same wages, and find themselves. Their wages to be paid every two months.

Ordered, That 500 weight of powder, and a ton of lead, be purchased and kept in a magazine for the use of the new regiment to be raised for this county."

[* *Query, whether 3s. in American paper is equal to sixpence in British specie.]*

Copy of a Letter, addressed to the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the city of London, from the Committee of New-York:

" Committee-Chamber, New-York, May 5.

" My Lord and Gentlemen,

" Distinguished as you are, by your noble exertions in the cause of liberty, and deeply interested in the expiring commerce of the empire, you necessarily command the most respectful attention. The general Committee of Association for the city and county of New-York beg leave therefore to address you, and the capital of the British empire, through its magistrates, on the subject of American wrongs. Born to the bright inheritance of English freedom, the inhabitants of this extensive continent can never submit to the ignominious yoke, nor move in the galling fetters of slavery. The dispolo^t of their own property with perfect spontaneity, and in a manner wholly divested of every appearance of constraint, is their indefeasible birth-right. This exalted blessing they are resolutely determined to defend with their blood, and transfer it uncontaminated to their posterity.

You will not then wonder at their early jealousy of the design to erect in this land of liberty a despotic^t scarcely to be paralleled in the pages of antiquity, or the volumes of modern times; a despotic^t consisting in a power assumed by the representatives of a part of his Majesty's subjects, at their sovereign will and pleasure to strip the rest of their property;—and what are the engines of Administration to execute this destructive project? The duty on tea; oppressive restraints on the commerce of the colonies; the blockade of the port of Boston; the change of internal police in the Massachusetts, and Quebec; the establishment of property in the latter; the extension of its bounds; the ruin of our Indian commerce, by regulations calculated to aggrandize that arbitrary government; unconstitutional Admiralty jurisdiction throughout the colonies; the invasion of our right to a trial, in the most capital

tal cafes, by a jury of the vicinage; the horrid contrivance to screen from punishment the bloody executioners of ministerial vengeance; and, not to mention the rest of the black catalogue of our grievances, the hostile operations of an army, who have already shed the blood of our countrymen. The struggles excited by the detestable Stamp Act have so lately demonstrated to the world that Americans will not be slaves, that we stand astonished at the gross impolicy of the Minister. Recent experience had evinced that the possessors of this extensive continent would never submit to a tax by pretext of legislative authority in Britain; disuse therefore became the expedient. In pursuit of the same end Parliament declared their absolute supremacy in attempting to raise a revenue under the specious pretence of providing for their good government and defence. Administration, to exhibit a degree of moderation purely ostensible and delusive, while they withdrew their hands from our most necessary articles of importation, determined with an eager grasp to hold the duty on tea, as a badge of their taxative power. Zealous on our part for an indissoluble union with the parent state, studious to promote the glory and happiness of the empire, impressed with a just sense of the necessity of a controlling authority to regulate and harmonize the discordant commercial interests of its various parts; we cheerfully submit to a regulation of commerce, by the legislature of the parent state, excluding, in its nature, every idea of taxation.

Whither, therefore, the present machinations of arbitrary power infallibly tend, you may easily judge; if unremitedly pursued, as they were inhumanly devised, they will, by a fatal necessity, terminate in a total dissolution of the empire.

The subjects of this country will not, we trust, be deceived by any measures conciliatory in appearance, while it is evident that the minister aims at a solid revenue to be raised by grievous and oppressive acts of Parliament, and by fleets and armies employed to enforce the execution. They never will, we believe, submit to an auction on the Colonies for the more effectual augmentation of the revenue, by holding it up as a temptation to them, that the highest bidder shall enjoy the greatest share of government favour. This plan, as it would tend to sow the seeds of discord, would be far more dangerous than hostile force, in which we hope the King's troops will ever be, as they have already been, unsuccessful. Instead of those unusual, extraordinary, and unconstitutional modes of procuring levies from the subjects, should his Majesty graciously be pleased upon suitable emergencies, to make requisitions in ancient form, the colonies have expressed their willingness to contribute to the support of the empire, but to contribute of their voluntary gift as Englishmen; and

when our unexampled grievances are redressed, our Prince will find his American subjects testifying, on all proper occasions, by as ample aids as their circumstances will permit, the most unshaken fidelity to their Sovereign, and inviolable attachment to the welfare of his realm and dominions. Permit us further to assure you, that America is grown so irritable by oppression, that the least shock in any part is, by the most powerful and sympathetic affection, instantaneously felt through the whole continent: that Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New-York, have already stopped their exports to the fishing islands, and those colonies which at this dangerous juncture have refused to unite with their brethren in the common cause; and all supplies to the navy and army at Boston; and that probably the day is at hand, when our Continental Congress will totally shut up our ports.

The minions of power here may now inform Administration, if they can ever speak the language of truth, that this city is as one man in the cause of liberty; that to this end our inhabitants are almost unanimously bound by the inclosed association*; that it is continually advancing to perfection, by additional subscriptions; that they are resolutely bent on supporting their committee, and the intended Provincial and Continental Congresses; that there is not the least doubt of the efficacy of their example in the other Colonies: in short, that while the whole Continent are ardently wishing for peace on such terms as can be acceded to by Englishmen, they are indefatigable in preparing for the last appeal. That such are the language and conduct of our fellow citizens, will be further manifested by a representation of the Lieutenant Governor and Council of the first instant to General Cage at Boston, and to his Majesty's ministers by the packet. Assure yourselves, my Lord and Gentlemen, that we speak the real sentiments of the confederated Colonies on the Continent, from Nova Scotia to Georgia, when we declare, that all the horrors of a civil war will never compel America to submit to taxation by authority of Parliament.

A sincere regard to the public weal, and the cause of humanity; an hearty desire to spare the effusion of human blood; our loyalty to our Prince, and the love we bear to all our fellow-subjects in his Majesty's realm and dominions; a full conviction of the warmest attachment in the capital of the empire to the cause of justice and liberty, have induced us to address you on this momentous subject, confident that the same cogent motives will induce the most vigorous exertions of the city of London to restore union, mutual confidence, and peace to the whole empire.

* A copy of the association here alluded to is inserted in page 306.

We

We have the honour to be, My Lord and Gentlemen, your most obedient and affectionate fellow subjects, and humble servants,

ISAAC LOW, Chairman.

(Signed by eighty-eight persons.)

To the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, the Aldermen, and Common-council of the City of London.

Copy of a letter to his Excellency General GAGE, from the Hon. JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Esq; Governor of his Majestys Colony of Connecticut, in behalf of the General Assembly of said Colony.

SIR, Dated Hartford, April 28th, 1775.

The alarming situation of public affairs in this country, and the late unfortunate transactions in the province of the Massachusett's Bay, have induced the General Assembly of this Colony, now sitting in this place, to appoint a Committee of their body to wait upon your Excellency, and to desire me, in their name, to write to you relative to these very interesting matters.

The inhabitants of this Colony are intimately connected with the people of your Province, and esteem themselves bound by the strongest ties of friendship, as well as of common interest, to regard with attention whatever concerns them. You will not therefore be surprised that your first arrival at Boston, with a body of his Majestys troops, for the declared purpose of carrying into execution certain acts of Parliament, which, in their apprehension, were unconstitutional and oppressive, should have given the good people of this Colony a very just and general alarm; your subsequent proceedings, in fortifying the town of Boston, and other military preparations, greatly increased their apprehensions for the safety of their friends and brethren; they could not be unconcerned spectators of their sufferings in that which they esteemed the common cause of this country; but the late hostile and secret inroads of some of the troops under your command into the heart of the country, and the violences they have committed, have driven them almost into a state of desperation. They feel now not only for their friends, but for themselves, and their dearest interests and connections. We wish not to exaggerate; we are not sure of every part of our information; but, by the best intelligence that we have yet been able to obtain, the late transaction was a most unprovoked attack upon the lives and property of his Majesty's subjects; and it is represented to us, that such outrages have been committed as would disgrace even Barbarians, and much more Britons so highly famed for humanity as well as bravery: It is feared therefore that we are devoted to destruction, and that you have it in command and intention, to ravage and defolate the country. If this is not the case, permit us to ask, why have these outrages been committed? Why is the

town of Boston now shut up? And to what end are all the hostile preparations that are daily making, and why do we continually hear of fresh destinations of troops for this country? The people of this Colony, you may rely upon it, abhor the idea of taking arms against the troops of their Sovereign, and dread nothing so much as the horrors of Civil War; but at the same time we beg leave to assure your Excellency, that as they apprehend themselves justified by the principle of self-defence, so they are most firmly resolved to defend their rights and privileges to the last extremity; nor will they be restrained from giving aid to their brethren, if any unjustifiable attack is made upon them. Be so good, therefore, as to explain yourself upon this most important subject, as far as is consistent with your duty to our common Sovereign.—Is there no way to prevent this unhappy dispute from coming to extremities? Is there no alternative but absolute submission, or the defolations of War? By that Humanity which constitutes so amiable a part of your character, for the honor of our Sovereign, and by the glory of the British Empire, we intreat you to prevent it, if it be possible. Surely it is to be hoped that the temperate wisdom of the Empire might, even yet, find expedients to restore peace, that so all parts of the Empire may enjoy their particular Rights, Honors, and Immunities: Certainly this is an event most devoutly to be wished for; and will it not be consistent with your duty, to suspend the operations of War on your part, and enable us on ours to quiet the minds of the People, at least, till the result of some farther deliberations may be known. The importance of the occasion will, we doubt not, sufficiently apologise for the earnestness with which we address you, and any seeming impropriety which may attend it, as well as induce you to give us the most explicit and favourable answer in your power. I am, with great esteem and respect,

In behalf of the General Assembly, Sir, &c.
(Signed) JONATHAN TRUMBULL.
His Excellency Thomas Gage, Esq.

His Excellency General GAGE's Answer.

SIR, Dated Boston, May 3, 1775.
"I am to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th of April last, in behalf of the General Assembly of your Colony, relative to the alarming situation of public affairs in this country, and the late transactions in this province: That this situation is greatly alarming, and that these transactions are truly unfortunate, are truths to be regretted by every Friend to America, and by every Well-wisher for the peace, prosperity, and happiness of this Province. The intimate connection and strong ties of friendship between the inhabitants of your Colony, and the deluded people of this Province, cannot fail of inducing the former to inter-

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pose their good offices, to convince the latter of the impropriety of their past conduct, and to persuade them to return to their allegiance, and to seek redress of any supposed Grievances, in those decent and constitutional methods in which alone they can hope to be successful.

That Troops should be employed for the purpose of protecting the Magistrates in the execution of their duty, when opposed with violence, is not a new thing in the English or any other Government: That any Acts of the British Parliament are unconstitutional or oppressive, I am not to suppose; if any such there are, in the apprehension of the people of this Province, it had been happy for them if they had sought relief, only in the way which the Constitution, their Reason, and their Interest pointed out.

You cannot wonder at my fortifying the town of Boston, or making any other military preparations, when you are assured, that, previous to my taking these steps, such were the open threats, and such the warlike preparations throughout this province, as rendered it my indispenible duty to take every precaution in my power, for the protection of his Majesty's troops under my command, against all hostile attempts. The intelligence you seem to have received, relative to the late excursion of a body of troops into the country, is altogether injurious and contrary to the true state of facts; the troops disclaim, with indignation, the barbarous outrages of which they are accused, so contrary to their known humanity. I have taken the greatest pains to discover if any were committed, and have found examples of their tenderness both to the young and the old, but no vestige of cruelty or barbarity: It is very possible that in firing into houses, from whence they were fired upon, that old people, women, or children, may have suffered; but if any such thing has happened, it was in their defence, and undesign'd. I have no command to ravage and desolate the country, and were it my intention, I have had pretence to begin it, upon the sea-ports, who are at the mercy of the fier. For your better information, I inclose you a narrative of that affair, taken from gentlemen of indisputable honor and veracity, who were eye-witnesses of all the transactions of that day. The leaders here have taken pains to prevent any account of this affair getting abroad, but such as they have thought proper to publish themselves; and to that end the post has been stopped, the mails broke open, and letters taken out; and by these means the most injurious and inflammatory accounts have been spread throughout the continent, which have served to deceive and inflame the minds of the people.

When the Resolves of the Provincial Congress breathed nothing but war; when those two great and essential prerogatives of the King, the levying of troops, and dispo-

sing of the public monies, were wrested from him; and when magazines were forming by an assembly of men, unknown to the Constitution, for the declared purpose of levying war against the King, you must acknowledge it was my duty, as it was the dictate of humanity, to prevent, if possible, the calamities of Civil War, by destroying such Magazines. This, and this alone, I attempted. You ask, why is the Town of Boston now shut up? I can only refer you, for an answer, to those bodies of armed men, who now surround the town, and prevent all access to it. The hostile preparations you mention, are such as the conduct of the People of this Province has rendered it prudent to make, for the defence of those under my command.

You assure me the People of your Colony abhor the idea of taking arms against the Troops of their Sovereign. I wish the People of this Province, for their own sakes, could make the same declaration. You enquire, Is there no way to prevent this unhappy dispute from coming to extremities? Is there no alternative, but absolute submission, or the defolations of war? I answer, I hope there is; the King and Parliament seem to hold out terms of reconciliation, consistent with the honor and interest of Great-Britain, and the Rights and Privileges of the Colonies; they have mutually declared their readiness to attend to any real Grievances of the Colonies, and to afford them every just and reasonable indulgence, which shall, in a dutiful and constitutional manner, be laid before them; and his Majesty adds, it is his ardent wish that this disposition may have a happy effect, on the temper and conduct of his Subjects in America: I must add likewise the Resolution of the 27th of February, on the grand dispute of Taxation and Revenue, leaving it to the Colonies to tax themselves, under certain conditions; here is surely a foundation for an accommodation, to People who wish a reconciliation rather than a destructive war, between countries so nearly connected, by the ties of blood and interest; but I fear that the Leaders of this Province have been, and still are, intent only on shedding blood.

I am much obliged by your favourable sentiments of my personal character, and assure you, as it has been my constant wish and endeavour hitherto, so I shall continue to exert my utmost efforts, to protect all his Majesty's liege Subjects under my care, in their persons and property. You ask, whether it will not be consistent with my duty to suspend the operations of war, on my part? I have commenced no operations of war but defensive; such you cannot wish me to suspend, while I am surrounded by an armed Country, who have already begun, and threaten farther to prosecute an offensive war, and are now violently depriving me, the King's troops, and many others of the King's subjects, under my immediate protection.

of all the conveniences and necessities of life, with which the country abounds; but it must quiet the minds of all reasonable people when I assure you, that I have no disposition to injure or molest quiet and peaceable subjects, but, on the contrary, shall esteem it my greatest happiness to defend and protect them against every species of violence and oppression. I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS GAGE.
Hon. Governor Trumbull.

PHILADELPHIA. In Congress, May 15.

The City and County of New-York, having through Delegates applied to the Congress for their advice how to conduct themselves with regard to the troops expected there, the Congress took the matter into their most serious deliberation, and came to the following resolution.

"That it be recommended for the present to the inhabitants of New York, that if the troops which are expected should arrive, the said Colony act on the defensive, so long as may be consistent with their safety and security: That the troops be permitted to remain in the barracks, so long as they behave peaceably and quietly, but that they be not suffered to erect fortifications, or take any steps for cutting off the communication between the town and country; and that if they commit hostilities or invade private property, the inhabitants should defend themselves and their property, and repel force by force: That the warlike stores belonging to the inhabitants be removed from the town: That places of retreat, in case of necessity, be provided for the women and children of New York; and a sufficient number of men be embodied, and kept in constant readiness for protecting the inhabitants from insult and injury."

CAMBRIDGE, May 18. Yesterday Col. Easton arrived at the Provincial Congress in Watertown from Ticonderoga, and brings news of the taking that place by the American forces, without the loss of a man, of which interesting event we have collected the following particulars, viz. Last Tuesday evening about 240 men from Connecticut and this Province, under Colonel Allen and Col. Easton, arrived at the Lake near Ticonderoga. Eighty of them crossed it, and came to the Fort about the dawn of day. The gentry was much surprised at seeing such a body of men, and snapped his piece at them. Our men, however, immediately rushed forward, seized and confined the gentry, pushed through the covered way, and all got safe upon the parade, while the garrison were sleeping in their beds. They immediately formed a hollow square, and gave three huzzas, which brought out the garrison. An incon siderable skirmish with cutlasses or bayonets ensued, in which a small number of the enemy received some wounds. The commanding officer soon came forth;

Colonel Easton clapped him upon the shoulder, told him he was his prisoner, and demanded, IN THE NAME OF AMERICA, an instant surrender of the Fort, with all its contents, to the American forces. The officer was in great confusion, and expressed himself to this effect, "Damn you what—what—does all this mean?" Colonel Easton again tol dhim, that he and his garrison were prisoners. The officer said, he hoped he should be treated with honour. Col. Easton replied, he should be treated with much more honour than our people had met with from the British troops. The officer then said he was all submission, and immediately ordered his soldiers to deliver up all their arms, in number about 100 stands. As they gave up their arms, the prisoners were secured in the hollow square. After this acquisition, a detachment of our troops were dispatched to Crown-Point, which they took possession of, together with the ordnance stores, consisting of upwards of 200 pieces of cannon, 3 mortars, foundry howitzers, and 50 swivels, &c. Another detachment was sent to Skenneborough, where they took Major Skene and his family, with a number of soldiers and several small pieces of cannon.

An account of arms, ammunition, &c. taken at Ticonderoga, viz. between 112 and 120 iron cannon, from six to twenty-pounds, fifty swivels of different sizes, 2 ten-inch mortars, one howit, one cohern, ten tons of musket balls, 3 cart loads of flints, 30 new carriages, a considerable quantity of shells, a ware-house full of materials to carry on boat-building, 100 stands of small arms, ten casks of poor powder, two brass cannon, 30 barrels of flour, 18 barrels of pork, some beans and pease, and 42 prisoners, besides women and children.

Col. Allen, who took possession of Crown Point, fearful of an attempt from Governor Carleton to retake the place, has written to the committee of Albany for a supply of 500 men, and provisions; the committee, however, not perceiving themselves competent to determine on a matter of so much importance, requested the advice of our general committee, who referred them, and immediately dispatched an express to the Congress now fitting at Philadelphia,

The Cerberus, with the three Generals, (Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne) and troops, are arrived at Boston.

An act for laying an embargo on all kinds of provisions, hath been passed by the General Assembly of Rhode Island.

In Provincial Congress, Watertown, May 5. Whereas his Excellency Gen. Gage, since his arrival into this Colony, hath conducted himself as an instrument in the hands of an arbitrary Ministry to enslave this people; and a detachment of the troops under his command has of late been by him ordered to the town of Concord, to destroy the public stores deposited in that place for the use of

of the Colony: And whereas by this clandestine and perfidious measure, a number of respectable inhabitants of this Colony, without any provocation given by them, have been illegally, wantonly, and inhumanly slaughtered by his troops:

Therefore resolved, That the said General Gage hath, by these and many other means, utterly disqualified himself to serve this Colony as a Governor, and in every other capacity, and that no obedience ought in future to be paid by the several towns and districts in this Colony to his writs, for calling an assembly, or to his proclamations, or any other of his acts or doings; but that on the other hand, he ought to be considered and guarded against, as an unnatural and inveterate enemy to the country.

JOSEPH WARREN, President,

BOSTON, May 18. Last night, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out at the Barracks on the Town Dock, occupied by the 47th regiment, and continued burning till one next morning. It consumed a great number of warehouses, and other buildings, with goods, to the amount of 50,000. sterling. It was occasioned by a spark flying among some cartridges near the storehouses. The whole consumed were, 27 stores, one cooper's shop, and four sheds, but not one dwelling-house.

The Friends of Government are uneasy that half the transports are not yet arrived, when the whole country around is in arms; and yet those numbers have no regular leaders, no system of proceedings, nor any fortified camp, to make them formidable to regular troops.

WORCESTER, May 10. We hear that the master of a fishing schooner, arrived at Marblehead last week, met on his voyage with the wreck of a Spanish Galeon, out of which they saved and brought off with them, the crew, a chest containing a large sum in gold, and 40,000 dollars.

In Provincial Congress, New-York, May 24.
Resolved, that this Congress will, before they rise, provide the best ways and means in their power, as representatives of the people, for the discharge of such money as is now lent, or shall be subscribed, or otherwise advanced or supplied on the public faith, to defray the charges that are, or shall be incurred in the present exigencies of the Colony, or that shall hereafter be expended, or incurred by recommendation of the Continental, or this Provincial Congress.

Thurday Captain Reynolds spoke with Capt. Lyndsay, in the Falcon sloop of war, who acquainted him, that having advice that a sloop lay at a place called Sandwich, that had carried some provisions to Providence, &c. for the use of the Boston provincials, he dispatched his Lieutenant, with his tender and 20 men, and two other officers, to take possession of her; which they accordingly did: But, before they could carry her off, she was re-taken, as also the tender, by some boats from the country, and the Lieutenant lost an arm, the gunner was wounded in the head, and the doctor's mate in one of his legs. The seamen were sent prisoners into the country.

Yesterday Dr. Myles Cooper, president of the College of this city, sailed for Bristol in the Exeter, having remained for near two weeks before, on board the King Fisher, commanded by Captain Montagu, where he thought fit to shelter himself from the resentment of a people, who consider him as the writer of several pieces highly injurious to the liberties of America.—The Rev. Dr. Chandler, and the Rev. Mr. Cook, go passengers with him.

The troops in the Provincial camp at Boston consist of about 7000 men, and are daily increasing from New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut; they are in high spirits, and abound with provisions.

An Account of the REGATTA on the THAMES, Friday June 23.

EARLY in the afternoon, the whole river, from London-bridge to the Ship tavern, Milbank, was covered with vessels of pleasure, and there seemed to be a general combination to make a gay evening—Above 1200 flags were flying before four o'clock, and such was the public impatience, that scores of barges were filled at that time—Scaffolds were erected on the banks and in vessels, and even on the top of Westminster-hall.—Vessels were moored in the river, for the sale of liquors and other refreshments.

Before 5 o'clock Westminster-bridge was covered with spectators, in carriages and on foot, and men even placed themselves in the body of the lamp-irons. The tops of the houses were covered, and the safes of many windows taken out, and perhaps there was

not one boat disengaged whose owner chose to work. Before six o'clock the whole river formed a splendid scene. A city barge, used to take in ballast, was, on this occasion, filled with the finest ballast in the world—above 100 elegant ladies. Soon after six, drums, fifes, horns, trumpets, &c. formed separate little concerts under the several arches of the bridge. This was succeeded by firing of cannon from a platform before the Duke of Richmond's; who, as well as his Grace of Montague, and the Earl of Pembroke, had splendid companies on the occasion.

The Director's barge, which was uncommonly superb, and on the stern of which was displayed a blue Ensign, with the word REGATTA in large gold characters, was rowed

rowed in great state to its station, a little before seven, on the west point of the centre arch. The boats and vessels of the red flag immediately brought up in the line of the four arches, on the Lambeth side; the blue division in the direction of the four nearest Westminster; and the white, of the two arches on each side the centre; the grand centre arch being solely appropriated to the race-boats.

At seven o'clock the Lord Mayor's barge moved, and falling down the stream made a circle towards the bridge, on which 21 canons were fired as a salute.

At half past seven, the several candidates for the Reatta-Honours started at Westminster-bridge; 12 boats, two men in each, in three divisions, habited in white, red, and blue, rowed down to Waterman's-hall, and went round a vessel placed there for the purpose, and then made up again for the goal, which was gained by one of the red squadron, who had for their reward each a new boat with furniture complete, coats and badges, and an ensign with the word REGATTA in gold letters inscribed thereon; the second boat eight guineas each, and the third five guineas each; and to every other candidate who rowed the full distance, half a guinea, with permission to be in Ranelagh gardens, (in their uniforms) during the entertainment.

As soon as the winners were declared, and their prizes awarded, the whole procession began to move from Westminster-bridge for Ranelagh; the Director's barge at the head of the whole squadron, with grand bands of music playing in each.

The company landed at the stairs about nine o'clock, when they joined the assembly which came by land, in the *Temple of Neptune*, a temporary octagon kind of building erected about twenty yards below the Rotunda, lined with striped linen of the different coloured flags of the navy, with light pillars near the centre, ornamented with streamers of the same kind loosely flowing, and lustres hanging between each.—It happened however that this building was not swept out, or even finished when the company assembled, which prevented the cotillon dancing till after supper: This room discovered great taste, but we cannot reconcile the Temple of Neptune's being supplied with musicians in Sylvan habits.

At half after ten the Rotunda was opened for supper, which discovered three circular tables, of different elevations, elegantly set out, though not profusely covered: The Rotunda was finely illuminated with party-coloured lamps, and those displayed with great taste and delicacy; the centre was solely appropriated for one of the fullest and finest bands of music, vocal and instrumental, ever collected in these kingdoms; the number being 240. It was opened with a new grand piece composed for the occasion, after which

various catches and glee-s were sung by Messrs. Vernon, Reinhold, &c. &c.

Supper being over, a part of the company retired to the Temple, where they danced minuets, cotillions, &c. without any regard to precedence: While others entertained themselves in the great room.—Several temporary structures were erected in the gardens, such as bridges, palm-trees, &c. &c. which were intended to discover something novel in the illumination style, but the badness of the evening prevented their being exhibited.

One thousand four hundred tickets were issued out for the ball and supper, and the managers added another hundred, in compliance with several applications. Mrs. Cornelys had the sole management of the decorations and supper, for which she was allowed 700 guineas; the supper was, in consequence thereof, like most farmed ones, execrably bad, and the wine very scarce.

It is true that Mrs. Cornelys possesses the art of feasting the eye, but affords no proportionate entertainment to that part of the body which the English are particularly fonditious to please. This supper only revived the memory of those which are set before the nobles of Scotland in *Macbeth*, or the knights in the *Installation* represented at Drury-lane.

It is well known that the *Jubilee* at Stratford concluded with expence and disappointment to all those who were concerned in it, whether as managers or spectators. The same has been the fate of the boasted *Regatta*; and yet those who were present at either amusement, came away with a determination to keep each other in countenance by bestowing the most lavish praises where they were little deserved. As undertakings like these depend almost entirely on the weather, they can never be executed with any certainty of pleasure, in a climate capricious as that of England. The *personae dramatis* at the *Jubilee* were kept within-doors by the rain; and the *ladies* (the best ornaments of the *Regatta*) were terrified out of all entertainment by the roughness of the water.

We hear that the subscriptions for the *Regatta* were by no means full, infomuch that the expence will fall heavily on the managers. It is said that 60,000l. is the least sum that can have been expended on this occasion.

Among the nobility present were, their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, the Duke of Northumberland, the Lords North, Gage, Grosvenor, Harrington, Stanley, Cholmondeley, Carlile, Tyrconnel, Coventry, Lyttleton, Coleraine, Cork, March, Milburn, Mountfort, Senton, Plymouth, and Verney.

The Duchessess of Bolton and Devonshire. Ladies Harrington, Hertford, Essex, Seaton, and Grosvenor.

And among other persons distinguished for their talents; Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Wm. Chambers,

Chambers, David Garrick, George Colman, and Samuel Foote, Esqrs.

From the city.—The Lord-Mayor, Aldermen Eldaile, Crosby, and Lewes, Sheriffs Hart and Plomer.

The race shells were of a new construction, uncommonly light, but nine inches deep in the centre, and did not draw above two inches of water. Each had two rowers, dressed agreeable to the colours of one or other of the three divisions.

It seems to be the particular desire of the English, in all their public shews and exhibitions, to vie with the Irish in the art of blundering. The Managers of the Coronation were very successful in contriving that the best part of the shew should pass in the dark. The Managers of the Regatta have been equally successful; the finest part of the fight was expected from Westminster-bridge to Ranelagh, when all the barges of the nobility and gentry would be in motion, observing as much regularity as possible in their passage, but it was dark half an hour before the barges had well left Westminster-bridge, and tho' thousands on the Ranelagh side of the bridge, could not distinguish the Admiral's barge from a coal-lighter; and to make the deed of darkness the more secure, the Managers contrived that the moon should not give any interruption to their plan.

The number of spectators, between London-bridge and Ranelagh, is supposed at least to amount to three millions.

Those who were not present at the Regatta, have lost little by their absence. No part of the race could be seen with distinctness, on account of the immense numbers of wherries which crowded in from all quarters. The firing of guns, the noise of the music, the clamour of the populace, the shouts of the victorious watermen, the screams of the ladies, &c. were sufficient to confuse the senses of all who were present.

ODE for the Regatta, or Water Jubilee.

Performed at RANELAGH.

BRITANNIA! blest with soft repose,
(Whose fields in richest robes are dreft,
Whose valleys spread their verdant veit)
Thus from her peaceful palace rose,
And to the deities her prayer addrest!
"O'er my fair isle (the glory of the main)
"This day may love triumphant reign!"

The goddes never prays in vain:
At Jove's supreme, propitious nod,
Forth from the chambers of the main,
Quick darts the coral-crowned god:
Glad Tritons at his presence sounding!
Notes from Albion's rocks rebounding!
His awful trident shakes the ground!
What solemn silence reigns around!
Nor surges lash the trembling shore,
Nor dare the winds tumultuous roar;
But slowly slide the conscious billows—
Softly wave the listening willows!

While Neptune, with majestic smile,
Accots the goddes of our isle:—

"To crown this chosen, happy day,
"My offspring shall my will obey;
"The daughter of the genial main,
"The Queen of youth and rosy smiles,
"Queen of dimple-dwelling wifes,
"Comes, with all her aphan train,"
She comes—the concious sea subsides;
Neptune curbs his hundred tides;
Smooth the filken surface lies,
Where Venus' flow'ry chariot flies;
Paphian maidens around her move,
Keen-ey'd Hope, and Joy, and Love;
Clofe by her side her darling son the brings,
With quiver full; he claps his wanton wings,
He takes his aim,—behold each pointed dart,
With pleasing anguish, pierce the destin'd heart.

Love and Music sprung from heav'n,
Sov reigns of the human foul;

And by Nature wisely given,

Ruder passions to controll.

Beauty's empire far extends,

O'er the ocean's wide domain;

From the world's extremeit ends,

To Britannia's happy plain.

Behold! in every youthful breast,
(Thames's banks have nurs'd the flame)

Venus, ever-welcome sweet,

Courts the generous sons of fame.

FULL CHORUS.

Happy island! happy king!

Where the free-born subjects live;

Where the circling seasons bring

All that Love and Glory give.

Ballad sung at Ranelagh after the Regatta.

YE Lords and ye Ladies, who form this gay throng,

Be silent a moment, attend to our song;

And while you suspend your fantastical round,
Come blesf your sweet stars, that you're none of you drown'd.

Derry down.

As you've long been detain'd with daughters
and spouses, [fine country houfes,
From your parks and your lawns, and your Ere for summer's dull season you bid us adieu,
We present you a feast, and a novelty too.

Enough of Fettinos, Champetres enough,
Bai parés, and frefcos, and such worn-out stuff;

But how to amuse ye?—Aye, there was the question, [giefion!

A Regatta was thought of—Oh lucky fug-

From the lagunes of Venice we've stolen the hint, [merit int';

And hope you'll acknowledg'de there's some Nay, we trust you'll pronounce it cool, u-

ful, and hearty, [party.
As Old Father Thames is made one of the

For fay, should Britannia ungratefully treat
The friend of her commerce, the nurse of her fleet,

Shall

Shall he who with toil wafts your treasure to
shore, [more?
In her hours of amusement be thought of no
Array'd in his best, in his holiday clothes,
To-night the gay Thames his afflance be-
stows;
And, as usual, to render the show more com-
plete, [Stock-street.
We have ranack'd the wardrobe of Tavi-
We've friends in the court, and we've friends
in the city, [pretty;
No doubt then our plan is both useful and
Since the Six Clubs have join'd to defray all
the charges, [their barges.
And the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen lent us
Did ye mind how each candidate tugg'd at
the oar?
How the managers strom'd, how the consta-
bles strove?

Shall ye ever forget how the mob was de-
lighted, [were frightened?
When the boats all run foul, and the ladies
But the races are o'er, the procession is cle's'd,
The landing effected, the clamour compos'd;
The fare that's before you, we hope you'll
agree,
Is better than coffee, rolls, butter, and tea,
But e'e you return, and your faces vermil-
lion, [cotillion,
With twisting allemande, and with frisking
Thus with crotchet, and ballad, we greet
ev'ry guest,
And welcome you all to our otter-like feast,
We've strove to amuse you by water and land;
Once Torré, to please ye, had fire at com-
mand;
To charm ye, shall be the four elements care,
So the next time we'll fix on a plan in the air.

The LITERARY REVIEW.

Flights of Fancy. By the Rev. Thomas Penrose,
Curate of Newbury, Berks. 4to. 1s. Walter.

THE flights, here presented to the public, are indeed those of a fancy truly poetical. They are yet rather sketches than finished pieces, though promising specimens of what may hereafter be expected from the more elaborate endeavours of the Author, should he continue to devote his leisure to the Muses. As an inducement to the lovers of poetry to peruse the whole, and for the entertainment of our poetical readers, we shall insert the last piece in this ingenious miscellany,

On MADNESS.

Swell the clarion, sweep the string,
Blow into rage the Muic's fires!
All thy answers, Echo, bring,
Let wood and dale, let rock and valley ring,
'Tis Madnes' self inspires.
Hail, awful Madnes, hail!
Thy realm extends, thy powers prevail,
Far as the voyager spreads his 'ventrous sail.
Nor best nor wifel are exempt from *thee*;
Folly—Folly's only free.
Hark!—to the astonish'd ear,
The gale conveys a strange tumultuous sound.
They now approach, they now appear,—
Phrenz leads her *Cborus* near,
And Daemons dance around.—
Pride—Ambition idly vain,
Revenge, and malice swell her train,—
Devotion warp'd—Affection crost—
Hope in disappointment lost—
And injured merit with a downcast eye,
(Hurt by neglect) flow stalking heedless by.
Loud the shouts of Madnes' life,
Various voices, various cries,—

Mirth unmeaning—causel's moan,
Bursts of laughter,—heart-felt groans—
All seem to pierce the skies.

Rough as the wintry wave, that roars
On *Thule*'s desart shores,
Wild ravings to the unceasing air,
The fetter'd Maniac foams along,
(Rage the burthen of his jarring song)
In rage he grinds his teeth, and rends his
streaming hair.

No pleasing memory left—forgotten quite
All former scenes of dear delight,
Connubial love—parental joy—
No sympathies like *thee* his foul employ
—But all is dark within, all furious black
despair.

Not so the love-lorn maid,
By too much tendernes betray'd;
Her gentle breast no angry passion fires,
But slighted vows possest, and fainting soft
desires.

She yet retains her wonted flame,
All—but in reason, still the same,—
Streaming eyes,
Incessant sighs,

Dim haggard looks, and clouded o'er with
care, [fair.
Point out to pity's tears, the poor distract'd
Dead to the world—her fondelt wifhes crost,
She mourns herself thus early lost.—

Now, sadly gay, of forrows paft the fings,
Now, penlive, ruminates unutterable things.
She starts—the flies—who dares so rude
On her sequester'd steps intrude?—

'Tis he, the Momus of the flighty train—
Merry mischief fills his brain.
Blanket-robed, and antick-crown'd,
The mimick monarch skips around;
Big with conceit of dignity he smiles,
And plots his frolics quaint, and uniusped-
ed wiles.—

Laughter

Laughter was there—but mark that groan,
Drawn from the inmost soul !
‘ Give the knife, Daemons, or the poisoned
bowl,
To finish miseries equal to your own.’—
Who’s this wretch, with horror wild ?
—‘Tis Devotion’s ruin’d child.—
Sunk in the emphaxis of grief,
Nor can he feel, nor dares he ask relief.—
Thou, fair Religion, wast designed,
Duteous daughter of the skies,
To warm and cheer the human mind,
To make men happy, good, and wise.
To point, where fits in love array’d,
Attentive to each suppliant call,
The God of universal aid,
The God, the Father of us all.
First shewn by thee, thus glow’d the gracious scene.
‘Till Superstition, fiend of woe,
Bad doubts to rife, and tears to flow,
And spread deep shades our view and heaven between.
Drawn by her pencil the Creator stands,
(His beams of mercy thrown aside)
With thunder arming his uplifted hands,
And hurling vengeance wide.
Hope, at the frown aghast, yet ling’ring, flies,
And dash’d on Terror’s rocks, Faith’s best dependence lies.
But ah!—too thick thy crowd,—too close thy throng,
Objects of pity and affright !
Spare farther the descriptive song—
Nature shudders at the sight.— [tale,
Protract not, curious ears, the mournful
But o'er the hapless group low drop compassion’s veil.

A Declaration of the People’s Natural Right to a Share in the Legislature; which is the fundamental Principle of the British Constitution of State. By Granville Sharp. 8vo. 4s. White.

IT is with great modesty Mr. Sharp acknowledges his deficiency in historical, as well as most other branches of learning, which require much reading and leisure to be obtained ; he, nevertheless, boldly maintains that, though this circumstance may affect his personal credit and abilities in general, as a writer ; it does not affect any particular point of argument, he may, in his several tracts, have laboured to support ; for upon these, says he, a candid reader will determine according to the evidence produced, and not by the general character or demerit of the author, in other respects. That the latter part of our author’s observation is true, we readily admit, but not the former : the general character of an author will affect the weight of his arguments with the generality of readers, and that, because the generality of readers are not candid. Add to this, that as candour does not infer or communicate judgment, so it sometimes suggests a notion of

the want of it ; insomuch, that a well-meaning reader frequently suspects his own capacity of determining whether a writer, of doubtful credit or diffident of his own abilities, however right, be in the right or not. For our own part, we shall not boast our candour ; not being perfectly clear that, what usually passes for such, is consistent with the duty a reviewer owes to the publick. From the perusal of Mr. Sharp’s writings in general, however, we can truly say, without paying any compliment to his learning, or caiting any censure on his confessed want of it, that we highly respect his zeal for the cause of both civil and religious liberty. At the same time, we must be permitted to own, that we do not think politics and christianity so intimately blended, as he appears to conceive them. The kingdoms of this world are not governed by that kind of wisdom, which teaches individuals the way to happiness in the next ; nor do we think the political conduct of an individual, at all times, can be reconciled to that of a good christian and a good subject. We presume it needless to say which ought to be preferred. Mr. Sharp has placed this point in a striking light.

As a specimen of Mr. Sharp’s manner of writing, as well as his reading, we shall extract his remarks on the original constitution and present corruption of English parliaments.

“ Sir Edward Coke, in his 4th inst. p. 9, speaking of ‘ the matters of parliament,’ informs us of the reasons usually expressed in the writs for calling a new parliament ; as ‘ pro quibusdam arduis urgentibus negotiis, nos statum, et defensionem regni nostri Anglie, et ecclesie Anglicane concernentibus quoddam parliamentum nostrum, &c., teneri ordinavimus,’ &c. And he adds, in the next paragraph, ‘ Now, for as much, (says he) as divers laws and statutes have been enacted and provided for these ends aforesaid, and that divers in schels in particular, and divers grievances in general, concerning the honour and safety of the king, the state, and defence of the kingdom, and of the church of England, might be prevented, an excellent law was made, anno 36 Edw. III. c. 10. which, being applied to the said writs of parliament, doth, in a few and effectual words, set down the true subject of a parliament in these words ; For the maintenance of the just articles and statutes, and redress of divers mischiefs and grievances, which daily happen, A PARLIAMENT SHALL BE HELD EVERY YEAR, as another time was ordained by the statute.’ Which statute, here referred to, was made in the 4th year of the same reign, cap. 14. ‘ Item, it is accorded, that a parliament shall be held every year once, and more often if need be.’ But Sir William Blackstone supposes that the king never was ‘ obliged, by these statutes, to call a new parliament every year ; but only to permit a parliament to

'to fit annually for the redrefs of grievances,
' and dispatch of busness, if need be.' (1 com.
c. 2, p. 153.)

" It is too true, indeed, that our kings in general, did not think themselves ' obliged, by these statutes,' (as they ought in conscience to have been, for the safety of their souls) ' to call a new parliament every year' ; nay, it is certain that many of them would never have called a parliament at all, had they not been ' obliged' by necessity and the circumstances of the times. But by what authority could a representative in one parliament take his seat in the next annual parliament, without re-election, before any laws were made for lengthening the duration of parliaments ? And besides, if the king did ' only permit a parliament to sit annually,' &c. by what authority could the parliament be convened at all, under such a circumstance, seeing that a more permission to sit excludes the idea of a prorogation from year to year ? However, the learned commentator himself very justly observes, in a preceding page, (150) concerning ' the manner and time of assembling,' that the ' parliament is regularly to be summoned by the king's writ or letter, issued out of chancery.' And it is well known that these writs are not addressed to the knights, citizens, and burgesses, elected for any former parliament, but to the sheriffs alone, to cause knights, citizens, &c. to be elected ; for, when the said acts were made, such an absurdity in politics had never been conceived in England, as that of entrusting the representation of the people, for a term of years (as at present) to the persons elected ! On the contrary, when the busness of each session was finished, the parliament, of course, was at an end ; and therefore Lord Coke did not speak in vain, when he mentioned ' the excellent law' (viz. the Act for annual parliaments) ' being applied to the said writs of parliament,' &c. before recited.

" A man of so much good sense, learning, and judgment, as Sir William Blackstone is master of, must be well aware of the pernicious effects of investing the representatives of the people with a legislative power, beyond the constitutional term of A SINGLE SESSION, without re-election ; and therefore I cannot but be surprized at the unguarded manner in which he has expressed himself in his comment on the two excellent statutes of Edward III. for annual parliaments; viz. that the King is not, ' or ever was, obliged by these statutes to call a new parliament every year,' &c. He has caused the word *new* to be printed in *Italics*, as if he meant thereby to intituate, that the legislatures of those early times were not unacquainted with our modern idea of conferring on the popular representatives a kind of continued senatorial dignity, without re-election, for several years together ; whereas he certainly must have known that this corrupt modern practice has produced a new order of men amongst us, a most danger-

rous increase of aristocratical power, which was entirely unknown to our ancestors in the glorious reign of Edward III. If he could shew that there ever was a parliament, in those times, that was not a new parliament, his comment might be justified ! But it is notorious that writs were issued to the sheriffs, for new elections, almost every year during that whole reign : The writs, for the most part, are still preserved with the returns upon them.

" After considering these unquestionable evidences of the issuing writs annually for new elections, it will be difficult to comprehend the meaning of Sir William Blackstone's comment on the said two acts for annual parliaments : ' Not that he (the King) is, or ever was, obliged by these statutes to call a new parliament every year ; but only to permit a parliament to fit annually for the redrefs of grievances and dispatch of busness, if need be.' — These last words (says he) ' are so loose and vague, that such of our monarchs as were inclined to govern without parliaments, neglected the convoking them, sometimes for a very considerable period, under pretence that there was no need of them,' &c.

" But ' these last words' are not so loose and vague as either to justify his own explanation of the said statutes (viz. not ' to call a new parliament every year, but only to permit a parliament to fit,' &c.) or to excuse, in the least degree, the criminal neglects of those depraved monarchs who were inclined to govern without them : for the words, ' if need be,' cannot, according to the most obvious sense of the act wherein they are found, be applied to the main purpose of the act (the holding annual parliaments) but merely to the remaining part of the sentence, viz. ' and more often' ; that is, ' and more often, if need be.' The order, ' that a Parliament shall be holden EVERY YEAR ONCE,' is absolute, and the discretionary power, expressed in the words ' if need be,' relates apparently to the calling parliaments ' more often.' And it is manifest, not only that new representatives were elected every year, for a considerable number of years after the last of the said acts was made, but it is also manifest, that parliaments were frequently held ' more often' than once a year* ; which amply confirms also what I have before said, concerning the meaning of the discretionary power, expressed in the said act, by the words ' if need be.'

" These very frequent elections (sometimes two, three, and four times IN ONE YEAR) sufficiently prove that the power, delegated by the people to their representa-

* Writs were issued for electing three new parliaments in the 6th year of Edw. III. two in his 11th year, three in his 12th year, and even four in his 14th year ; and there appears to have been two new parliaments in the 17th of R. II. See *Pryne's Brevia Parliamentaria Rediviva*, p. 5 and 6.

tives, continued no longer in force than during the session of the particular parliament to which they were summoned; which being 'once determined,' (says Prynne, 1st part of Brief Register, &c. of Parl. Writs, p. 334.) 'they presently ceased to be Knights, Citizens, Esquires, Baronets, in any succeeding Parliaments or councils, unless new elected and returned to serve in them, by the King's NEW writs, as our law-books,' (referring to 4 Ed. IV. f. 44. Brook, Officer, 25. 34 Hen. VIII. c. 24.) 'and ex-priuiae redire.' &c. And therefore Judge Blackstone's insinuation, against the calling of a new parliament, has no real foundation. The meaning of the Act is unquestionably proved by the actual issuing of writs, to the sheriffs, for electing Knights, Citizens, &c. for two, three, and sometimes four new parliaments in one year, as mentioned above: And if any person should object, that such *very frequent elections* must be attended with insuperable difficulties and inconveniences, we may quote the experience of all ancient times, as affording ample and sufficient proofs to the contrary; 'their being not above two or three cases of elections, questioned, or complained of, from 49 Hen. III. till 22 Edw. IV.' (that is, more than 200 years,) 'for ought that appears by the returns or parliament-rolls, and NOT SO MUCH AS ONE DOUBLE RETORNE OR INDENTURE, wherewith all the late bundles, or writs, are stored, and the house of commons and late committees of privileges pestered, perplexed, to the great retardation of the more weighty public affairs of the king and kingdom.' Prynne, Brevia Parl. Rediv. p. 137. This enormous evil, the retardation of business, by undue returns, will not (I may venture, without the spirit of prophecy, to assert) be remedied by the new regulation for that purpose. The commons were never (in ancient times of freedom) esteemed the proper judges of their own elections, but the king alone, that is, in his *limited judicial capacity*, by his justices, and sworn juries, in the courts of common law. If my countrymen will seriously consider all these points, they must be convinced that the only sure method of healing the alarming distempers of our political constitution * is to restore to the people their ancient and just right to elect a new parliament, 'every year once, and more often if need be,' whatsoever Judge Blackstone may think of it!

* *Viz.* the enormous national debt; the numerous pensions; the secret parliamentary influence; a standing army of near one hundred battalions of foot, besides cavalry, in time of peace! &c. &c. &c. which must render the *states and property* of individuals precarious and insecure, or finally EAT THEM UP WITH growing bournes, if these fatal symptoms of the most dangerous political consumption are not speedily checked & thrown off, by the wholesome prescriptions of a free and equal representation of THE PEOPLE.

" No parliament could have any right to deprive the people of this ineffable law, unless the representatives had expressly consulted their respective constituents upon it; as the alteration was of too much moment to be intrusted to the discretion of any *representatives or deputies* whatsoever, being infinitely more important than 'any new device, moved on the king's behalf, in parliament, for his aid or the like'; for the most essential and fundamental right of the *whole body of the commons* (I mean the *principals*, not the *deputies or agents*) was materially injured by the fatal change, and the people's power of controul, for the general good of the kingdom, was thereby apparently diminished! so that, if it was the duty of representatives (even in 'any new device of mere aid, or the like') to consult their constituents, how much more, upon the proposal of so material an alteration in the constitution, ought they to have answered, that, 'in this new device, they DARE NOT AGREE WITHOUT CONFERENCE WITH THEIR COUNTRIES!' These are the words of Lord Coke, who mentions them as the proper answer, 'when any new device is moved,' &c. and he adds, 'whereby it appeareth' (says he) 'that such CONFERENCE is warrantable by the law and custome of parliament,' 4 Inst. p. 145; so that no representative can be justified (according to 'the law and custome of parliament') who refuses to receive the instructions of his constituents, notwithstanding that several very sensible, worthy, and (I believe) sincerely patriotic gentlemen have lately declared themselves to be of a *contrary opinion*; but, when they peruse the several authorities which I have cited, concerning the absolute necessity of a *very frequent appeal* to the sense of the *whole body of the people*, I trust, in their candour and love of truth, that they will alter their sentiments."

We must not take leave of this subject, without noticing a slight defect in this writer's argument above cited. In establishing the constitutional necessity of annual parliaments, he seems to rest it on ancient *acts of parliament*: in which case he gives up the point contended for: for if *annual parliaments* were constituted merely by ancient acts, *septennial* may be as legally constituted by modern acts. He should rather have founded the annual meetings of parliament on ancient and constitutional custom, antecedent to particular acts.—We cannot farther help taking notice of a singular expression of our Author's. Our kings in general, says he, did not think themselves obliged by these statutes, "as they ought in conscience to have done, for the safety of their souls." We think the *safety of a king's crown* a more political and salutary consideration, in this case, than the *safety of his soul*. In the means of saving the latter, the best-intentioned prince may happen to be mistaken; as to the former, the means of safety are more obvious.

The foul-saving means of James II. certainly left him his earthly crown, whatever they did towards obtaining him an heavenly one. God forbid that any pious prince of the same stamp should take it into his head he "rules by right divine," and think himself bound

in conscience, for the safety of his soul, to dragoon his subjects into the same way of thinking. No, let the man be as *pious* as he pleases, but let the prince act like the political Being he is.

London Review.

[On account of the length and importance of the *Advices from America*, we are under the necessity of postponing the remainder of our Review, the List of New Publications, and several Original Pieces of Poetry, intended for this month's *Miscellany*.]



FOREIGN and DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ROME, May 10.

THE fabric of linen cloth ordered by the apostolical chamber being finished in the grand square, his Holiness went to examine it on Monday morning, and was so satisfied with it, that he admitted all the workmen to kiss his feet. They were cloathed, on this occasion, with the produce of that fabric, half thread and half cotton.

Post William, Nov. 30, 1774. The Anson and Ashburnham came to Anchor in this river on the 14th of last month; and on the 19th following, General Clavering, the Judges, and council, landed at Calcutta, where they were received with the greatest marks of respect, and attention.—*Lond. Gazette.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

Ansdorf, Somerset, June 13. Thursday last about six o'clock in the evening, the inhabitants of this parish were alarmed by a report that Mrs. Tucker, wife of Mr. Reginald Tucker, had dropt down dead in an apoplectic fit:—Several people immediately repaired to the house, where a scene the most shocking to human nature presented itself—one of the finest women in these parts dead on the floor, weltering in her blood, with her skull fractured (by a wheelwright's hammer) so that her brains came out at the back part of her head; her face, breast, shoulders, arms, and one of her ears, bruised in a barbarous manner.—The coroner was sent for, and a jury impanelled to sit on the body; before whom it was given in evidence, that Mr. Tucker left the house about half an hour after 12, to go to Mr. Perry's at Hatfield, only about a mile distant; that when he came there he was in such a sweat as to be obliged to strip off his shirt, and put on one of Mr. Perry's; and on being asked how long he was coming, took out his watch, and said, an hour; that he staid in the neighbourhood till near five o'clock with some sheep-shearers, and then went home, got into his house at a window, and made the outcry. Mr. Tucker was examined, but solemnly persisted in his innocence: Blood, however, appearing on his cloaths, and strong grounds of suspicion arising against him, the jury brought in their verdict wilful murder, and he was committed for trial.

Cambridge, June 16. Monday the following Reverend gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Bachelors in Divinity; Mess. Tyton, Heslop, and Cremer, of Bene't college; Mr. Jepson of King's college, Mr. Price of Peterhouse, Mr. Cant of Queen's college, Mr. Hull of St. John's, and Mr. Gardner of Catherine hall.

The same day, Mr. Crawford of Trinity college, Mr. Bedford and Mr. Boyd of St. John's Mr. Martyn of Sidney college, Mr. Williams of Christ college, and Mr. Toppling of Queen's college, were admitted to the degree of Master of Arts.

The late Sir Wm. Brown's medals, value five guineas each, are this year adjudged to Mr. Cooke, of King's college, for the best copy of Latin veres, and to Mr. Cole, of the same coll, for the best copy of Greek veres.

One of the Senior Bachelor's prizes is adjudged to Mr. Sandiford, of Bene't college, and the Middle Bachelor's prizes to Mr. Matthias, of Trinity college, and Mr. Seale, of Christ's college.

Lately died at Sheltington in Warwickshire, Mr. Spooner, an eminent farmer at that place. He was thought to be the fattest and largest man in England, weighing (four or five weeks before his death) forty stone and nine pounds. He had not been able to walk for several years, but had a light cart and an able horse to draw him about for air. He measured, after his death, 4 feet 3 inches across the shoulders, and was aged 57. He was drawn to the church-yard in the cart he used to ride in. His coffin was made too long, on purpose to give room to the bearers to carry him from the cart to the church, and from thence to the grave. Thirteen men carried him, six on each side, and one at the head. His fatness, some years ago, saved his life; for being at Atherstone market, where some difference arose between him and a Jew, the Jew stabbed him in the belly with a knife, but the blade being short, did not pierce his bowels, nor was it long enough to pass through the fat.

Northampton, June 19. A person came lately to the George inn at Oxendon, who would not eat any food, nor tell his name, place of abode, or any of his circumstances, though earnestly solicited; but constantly replied to all such questions, that after his decease (which

(which was visibly approaching) it might soon be known. The 14th instant he died, and the landlord finding John Robson, Coventry, on his pocket-book, went immediately to Coventry, where it was discovered that he was rider to Mr. Eburne of that city. Mr. Eburne found in his bags a considerable sum in gold and paper currency, with memorandum-books, and cordially thanked the landlord for his care and honesty. He began his ride in April, and absconded some weeks ago. 'Tis supposed the sense of his master's kindness, and shame for losing his property at Newmarket races, occasioned his pining himself to death.

Reading, June 24. Thursday his Majesty's birth-day was celebrated with bonfires and illuminations, after a new manner, at the feet of Mr. Hartley, at Bucklebury in this county : the bonfires were made within doors, and the illuminations exhibited on the floors of the several apartments : their Majesties' healths were drank round a large bonfire in one room ; and in another 37 large faggots, (answerable to the years of his Majesty's age) together with a quantity of pitch and tar, were burnt ; as this room was too hot for company, the following toasts were drank in the apartment above, while the fire underneath was raging with the utmost fury, viz. The King, Queen, and Royal Family, Peace and Unanimity, &c. Several other fires were made in different parts of the floors, staircases, &c. which burnt out without the least damage to the buildings : besides these experimental bonfires in reference to the day, two other experiments were tried of material use for the application of this invention for actual service ; the one is a method to secure the audience at a theatre in case a fire should happen ; which, as appears by experiment, may be effected without much difficulty : the other was on an apartment armed with less than half the armour and expence of what may be called the compleat arming of an house ; this appeared sufficient, in any reasonable security, for the prevention of fires, as well as to resist a fire that should happen in a house thus armed : This security may be introduced into any house already built whenever the floors are relaid, which is a very material object respecting the general use of this invention.

York, June 26. Monday night last about eleven, George Bulmer, of Farlington, strangled his wife as she was asleep in bed, by means of a muslin handkerchief, which he had twisted in the manner of a cord for that purpose. At two on Tuesday morning he called up some of his neighbours, and acquainted them that his wife was dead, and desired their assistance to lay her out. A few hours after he went to York to invite his relations, and provide necessaries for the funeral, which he intended to be the following day. The handkerchief with which the unhappy woman had been strangled, was un-

twisted, and left round her neck. The persons about her discovering a mark on her neck beneath the handkerchief, which appeared to have been done by some violence, examined the body more carefully, and discovered the whole to be uncommonly black. Alarmed at this, and other suspicious circumstances, they sent to York for the coroner. In the mean time the husband returned, and finding what had been done, cut his throat, but missed the wind-pipe. A surgeon was procured, who sewed it up ; he afterwards attempted to break the stitches, but was prevented and properly secured. The coroner's jury brought in their verdict, wilful Murder. Previous to which Bulmer had confessed the fact, and the manner of perpetrating it, as described above. He is upwards of 60 years of age, and his wife was not much above 30. The cause he assigned for committing this horrid crime was, that he had become connected with another woman.

Bristol, July 1. The Elizabeth, Captain Sampson, arrived this week from Virginia, brought back her loading of 20 tons of salt. He would have thrown it overboard, but the Virginians would not permit him.

Four thousand barrels of flour have this week been bought up here by government, for the use of the troops in America, which, together with those bought last week, make 8000, and are now shipping for Boston.—The bakers at the victualling offices at the several dock-yards have orders to set extra ovens to work for the service in America, as all their supplies must come from England.

L O N D O N .

May 26. William Farmery, of Sleaford in Lincolnshire, a young fellow just come of age, was apprehended and committed to Lincoln-castle, for the murder of his own mother the day before. Having some words with his mother in the morning, he went out, and whetted his knife very sharp, and then coming into his room, where his mother was making his bed, he stuck her in the throat, as a butcher does a sheep, and then left her weltering in her blood. Upon his examination he owned the fact, and said he had determined to murder her 3 years ago. He said further, that, while he slept in the Round-house (where he was at first confined), he felt something move within him, and, when he awaked, his mother's shade passed before him.

27. A cause was this day determined in the Court of King's Bench, which is of great importance to the trading part of the nation. A tradesman at Caermarthen gave an order, by letter, to a watchmaker at Coventry, for some watches, and directed him to send them by land carriage, which he accordingly did, but the tradesman never receiving, refused to pay for them. The watchmaker arrested him, and a law suit ensued, which was brought before Judge Eyre the last assizes at Coventry.

Coventry, who dismissed it. The plaintiff therefore brought it into the Court of King's bench, when, after a short hearing, Lord Mansfield declared in favour of the plaintiff, as follows, with costs, and made the rule absolute: That when the vendor of goods complies with the orders of the vendee, in conveying them in the manner desired, the moment they are delivered to the carrier, they become the property of the vendee; and whether he receives them or not, he is equally answerable for the payment of them to the vendor: But if he does not receive them, he has his remedy against the carrier. If, on the other hand, the vendee orders goods to be sent by any particular waggon, and the vendor sends them by another, and they miscarry, then the vendor must look to the carrier for the recovery or payment of them, and not to the vendee.

The following is an exact account of the value of corn imported into England and Scotland, since the commencement of the corn register act in 1770; the export in each year being first deducted.

Balance paid for corn in 1771	105,200
in 1772	84,400
in 1773	569,820
in 1774	1,022,230

The year 1775 is likely to exceed 1774.

July 1. This day her Grace the Duchess of Bedford presented Miss Harriot Wrotteley, sister to her Grace the Duchess of Grafton, in the drawing room, for the first time, to their Majesties, being appointed Maid of Honour in the room of Miss Johnston.

Monday the important question, between the Stationers Company and Mr. Carnan, of St. Paul's Church-yard, concerning the right of printing Almanacks, was determined, by the unanimous opinion of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in favour of Mr. Carnan; and yesterday the injunction obtained by the Stationers Company in the Court of Chancery in November 1773, to prevent Mr. Carnan's printing and selling Almanacks, was dissolved by the Lord Chancellor. The consequence of which will be, that Almanacks will in a few years be as numerous as News-papers.

Extract of a letter from St. Vincent, April 28.

"On Saturday last a duel was fought here between Lieut. Anson, of the 38th regiment, and Mr. Brown, commissary of stores, in which the former was shot through the body, and expired on Sunday afternoon.

"An account is just received here, by way of Martinico, that a duel was fought a few days ago on the Turtle Quays, by Gov. Shirley, commander in chief at Dominica, and Mr. Stuart, the lieutenant governor of that island, in which the former received a ball that went through his head, and he expired in a few minutes after."

6. Was eaten at the Jamaica coffee-house, Rotherhithe, a buttock of beef, which went from London to Charles-Town in South Carolina, in the Pallas, Capt. Turner, as a pre-

sent; but, not being suffered to land, was brought back.

7. The following convicts were executed at Tyburn, viz. Tho. Palmer, Tho. Tunks, Michael Conway, and Tho. M'Donald, for house-breaking; Henry Jordan and Frederick Williams, for stealing plate in the house of Tho. Nugent, Esq; and Richard Walthall, for stealing in the house of Mr. Anderson, to whom he was clerk, two warrants for payment of money, one of £13l. and another of £56l. 4s.

7. Was sold before a Master in Chancery, a pew in the parish church of Rochdale in Lancashire, until now let at 22s. a year, which was purchased by Charles Smith, Esq; of Summer castle, in the parish of Rochdale, at 500 guineas!

23. Yesterday being the day appointed for keeping the Anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day, who entered into the 38th year of his age on the 4th inst. there was a numerous and brilliant appearance of the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and other persons of distinction, to compliment their Majesties, at St. James's, on that occasion. The nobility of both sexes appeared all in new cloths. The ladies in particular had all their fruits trimmed with gauze and artificial flowers, with a profusion of diamonds. The Prince of Wales and Bishop of Osnaburgh were present in the drawing-room; and five other of the Princes and Princesses were complimented in their apartment adjoining the nursery.

Their Majesties came into the ball-room at 20 minutes after nine, and retired about half-past eleven. His Grace the Duke of Dorset and the Duchess of Devonshire opened the ball, and the next couple that danced were the Duke of Devonshire & Lady Stanley.

Her Majesty never appeared more brilliant. So much good nature and affability attended her thro' the whole fatigues of the day, as to attract the notice of every individual present.

Lord Stormont lost the Regalia of his order from his ribbon, while at Court yesterday. In the middle of the ornament was an elegant picture of the present King of France, set with rich jewels. The value of the whole is said to amount to upwards of 20,000l.

The Court-yard was exceedingly crowded, and from the heat of the day quite disagreeable, notwithstanding, (the ladies in particular) being so anxious to see the royal family, they stood it out, until four o'clock, when her Majesty appeared at the window of the nursery, with eight of the Princes and Princesses, who appeared quite delighted with the crowd at the court, which rung with, "God save your Majesty," &c. &c.

At noon, the following ODE, written by Wm. Whitehead, Esq; Poet-Laureat, and set to music by Dr. Boyce, was performed before the Royal Family:

YE Powers who rule o'er states and kings,
Who shield with sublunary wings

Man's erring race from woe!

To

A. I. R.

To Britain's sons in every clime
Your blessings waft, whate'er their crime,
On all the winds that blow.

Beyond the vast Atlantic tide
Extend your healing influence wide,
Where millions claim your care;
Inspire each just, each filial thought,
And let the nations round be taught

The British oak is there.

Th' vaguely wild its branches spread,
And rear almost an alien head,
Wide waving o'er the plain,
Let still, unspoil'd by foreign earth,
And conscious of its nobler birth,

Th' untainted trunk remain.

Where mutual interest binds the band,
Where due subjection, mild command,
Ensure perpetual ease,
Shall jarring tumults madly rave,
And hostile banners proudly wave

O'er once united seas?

No:—Midst the blaze of wrath divine,
Heaven's loveliest attribute shall shine,
And mercy gild the ray;
Shall still avert impending fate,
And Concord its best era date

From this auspicious day.

ODE for his Majesty's Birth-Day,
Performed at Dublin-Castle,

RECITATIVE.

YE guardian angels! Pow'r benign!
Exert your strength, indulgent bles
This day, in each revolving year,
With fairest marks of great success!
This happy day to us was given

A BRITISH KING, the gift of heaven!

A. I. R.

Hail, auspicious morning, hail!
May no ruffling tempests veil
The scene of transport as it flows!
No frowning discord discompose!
Care be hence, and feeble age,
Jealousy, and hateful rage!
Love and youth shall rule the day;
Love and youth, for ever gay.

RECITATIVE.

Rising on this favourite isle,
Pleasure spreads her cheerful smile!
Love and loyalty agree
To form a joyous Jubilee!
Come, fair peace, with olive wand,
(Too long a stranger to this land)
Join the jovial choir of youth,
And the sisterhood of truth:
See all with hands and hearts conspire
To strike the silver-sounding lyre!

A. I. R.

Let ERNE'S grateful voice
Loudest o'er the rest rejoice;
Sweetly, with her harp uniting,
All her monarch's worth proclaim;
All the patriot love reciting,
Love as boundless as his fame.

RECITATIVE.

Thus George (as Albion's happy plains confess)
Rules but to save, and governs but to bles.

Hail KING belov'd! whose judging eye
Merit unheeded can decry,
And bid it rear its blushing head,
And all its latent powers shed:
So from the earth the hidden gem
Shines, and adorns his diadem.

CHORUS.

Let all with hands and hearts inspire!
Sound the trumper, strike the lyre!
This happy day to us was given

A BRITISH KING, the gift of heaven!

25. Some gentlemen of fortune in South Carolina have established a bank in that province—the first thing of the kind ever done in America.

The long-contested dispute between the Post-Master general and the East-India company, is at length amicably settled. All letters from India directed to private persons, are sent to the Post-office, and regularly delivered from thence as other foreign ship letters are. All persons who have relations or friends in India, will have their letters sent regularly, without applying so often at the India house as formerly.

Tuesday and Wednesday came on to be argued in the Court of Chancery a plea put in by the Duchess of Kingston, to a bill filed by Lady Meadows, the sister and heir at law of the late Duke of Kingston. Her Grace pleaded a sentence of the Ecclesiastical court, by which she was declared to be a single woman before the late Duke married her, and also the probate of the late Duke's will; when after a long and solemn debate of the matter, the Lord Chancellor was pleased to allow her Grace's plea.

Gen. Harvey and Sir Wm. Erskine had the honour of presenting to his Majesty a very curious dragoon saddle, made by Mr. Gibson, which met with the royal approbation for its peculiar lightness and construction, as it affords a much easier seat to the rider, and is capable of carrying forage and corn for three days, and a complete set of camp equipage, &c.—A grenadier of the first troop, with one of the above saddles, was viewed by his Majesty, with all his accoutrements, and 3 days provision for himself and horse, and 20 rounds of ball and cartridges, the whole amounting to 22 stone. A light-horseman of Elliott's troop was viewed at the same time, with the like accommodations for the field, in time of war, and weighed only 18 stone.

This day came on at Guildhall the election of Sheriffs for the city of London and county of Middlesex, for the year ensuing, when on a shew of hands there appeared a great majority for Alderman Hyley and Newnham, but a poll was demanded in favour of Aldermen Thomas and Rawlinson.

The Lord-Mayor acquainted the Livery that the Remonstrance, &c. of the late Common-hall had been presented to his Majesty, and his Lordship read his Majesty's answer, also Lord Hertford's letter to his Lordship, and his Lordship's answer, [for which see p.

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257.] which were all ordered to be entered in the city books.

Resolved, that the thanks of the Common-hall be given to the Lord-Mayor, for defending the rights and privileges of the Livery;—and that those who advised his Majesty not in future to receive on the throne any petition, &c. of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, are enemies to the rights of the subject to petition the throne.

Resolved, that unless his Majesty hears the petitions of his subjects, the right of petitioning is nugatory.

Resolved, that the thanks of this Hall be given to Lord Effingham for refusing to draw his sword against his fellow-subjects in America, which he has so nobly exercised against the enemies of his country.

Resolved, that an humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition, be presented to his Majesty from the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, on this important crisis of American affairs.

Resolved, that the Lord-Mayor, the City Members, the Court of Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Livery in their gowns, attended by the Recorder and other City Officers, be desired to present the same to his Majesty, sitting on his throne;—and not to be presented to his Majesty but sitting on his throne.

30. The Sheriffs Plomer and Hart waited on his Majesty at St. James's, in consequence of the King's appointment last Saturday at Kew. Mr. Sheriff Plomer addressed his Majesty in the following words: "May it please your Majesty, We are ordered by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common-hall assembled, to wait upon your Majesty, humbly to know your Majesty's royal will and pleasure, when your Majesty will be pleased to receive upon the throne their humble address, remonstrance, and petition." His Majesty replied, "You will please to take notice, that I will receive their address, remonstrance, and petition, on Friday next at the Levee." Mr. Sheriff Plomer then said, "Your Majesty will permit us to inform you, that the Livery in Common-hall assembled have resolved not to present their address, remonstrance, and petition, unless your Majesty shall be pleased to receive it sitting on the throne." The King answered, "I am ever ready to receive addresses and petitions, but I am the judge where."

July 2. At nine o'clock yesterday morning the proper people belonging to the moving wardrobe, according to the orders given on Wednesday, had raised the canopy, and fixed the other appurtenances of the Royal Throne at St. James's, in order for his Majesty to receive thereon the Remonstrance of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery; his Majesty was present in order to receive the same, but they did not come.

4. This day, at one o'clock, a Common-hall was held at Guildhall, at which were present the Lord-Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen Hay-

ley, Lewes, Lee, Bull, Thomas, Rawlinson, and Newnham. After the business of the election of Sheriffs was gone through, the successful candidates, Hayley and Newnham, addressed the hall in genteel speeches, which were received by the Livery with great applause. The Lord Mayor then came forward and read the proceedings of the Sheriffs relative to their waiting on his Majesty with the resolutions of the common hall on Midsummer day last, with his Majesty's answer, and Sheriff Plomer's reply, on which the Lord Mayor observed, that as his Majesty did not think fit to receive the remonstrance on the throne, he thought it his duty not to go up with it—and humbly submitted further proceedings to the deliberations of the Livery.

Mr. Humphreys (a fisherman) then delivered to Mr. Sheriff Plomer his protest as a liveryman against the remonstrance, which he considered as couched in disrespectful terms, unbecoming the city of London, and not conveying the real sense of the Livery; and recommending it as most prudent to wait till the different provinces have deliberated on the conciliatory terms offered by parliament, and till the sentiments of the Delegates in Congress are known.

Several resolutions were then read, and on the holding up of hands were carried with only ten dissentients. The first, second, and third, were respecting the right of petitioning the throne, nearly the same as those offered Midsummer-day.

The fourth was, that his Majesty's answer to the Sheriffs was evasive, and disgraceful to the Citizens and Corporation of London.

Fifth, That the resolution of this day, as well as the King's answer, be entered in the city records.

Sixth, That a copy of the resolutions of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery in Common-hall assembled, as well on Midsummer-day, as this day, signed by the Town Clerk, be delivered by the Sheriffs into the King's own hand.

Mrs. Rudd was yesterday brought from Newgate before the Court of King's Bench, Westminster (by virtue of a habeas obtained a fortnight ago) in order to be bailed. Mr. Davenport spoke as her counsel, and Mr. Wallace replied for the crown. Sir Richard Afton recited what passed at the Old Bailey, and Lord Mansfield gave his opinion of the matter as it then appeared. Mrs. Rudd herself said a few words on the occasion. After an hour had been spent in argument, she was remanded till this morning, when she was again brought up to the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, where Mr. Davenport, her counsel, produced an affidavit made by herself, as well as another from the Justices, who committed her, explaining the grounds of her commitment; and which were, that in consequence of her confession of the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, she was to be admitted an evidence for the crown against the Perreaus, as an accomplice,

complie, and was to be exculpated from the punishment of all crimes committed before that day, except high-treason and murder; that upon this promise she relented, and expected not to be deceived; he concluded by observing, admitting the Justices might not have scrupulously adhered to the particular acts of parliament respecting the admission of King's evidence; yet her reliance on them was such as entitled her to the protection of the Court, and consequently admissible to be bailed.

Messrs. Wallace, Lucas, and Howarth, counsels for the prosecution, severally replied; the substance of their arguments was, that the prisoner in being admitted an evidence by the Justices, was so on the presumption of her confessing the whole truth, whereas it now appeared, that there were other bonds, the forgery of which she is charged with, consequently her secreting any part of her information, barred her the advantage of a King's evidence. Mr. Howarth, in particular, said, that she had no right in any sense to be admitted as King's evidence, as the statutes of King William and Queen Anne (the only statutes any way in point) specifically referred to *highway robbery and burglary*.

The Council on both sides having concluded, Lord Mansfield proceeded to give judgment, by taking a large and extensive view of three points of law, on which evidence of this nature could be granted, viz. by approvers, under the statutes of King William and Queen Anne, and the King's Sign Manual, published in the Gazette; to each of which points he spoke with great accuracy, oratory, and legal knowledge. He then spoke to the particular point under consideration, and said it in no one instance applied to either of the cases; and concluded, that as the prisoner, when before the Justices, had declared she had told the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and that she now stood charged in falsifying this information, the Court could not by any means admit her to bail; he therefore ordered her to be remanded, in order to take her trial, which so affected her that she shed tears.

MARRIED.

The Earl of Rosebery, to Miss Polly Vincent, of Hanover-square. At Florence, the right hon. Earl Coupe, to Miss Gore, of Southampton. At Dublin, Sir Robert Tilson Deane, of Drimore, to Miss Fitzmaurice, of Springfield. A Scye, by a special licence, the right hon. Lord Algernon Percy, second son of his grace the Duke of Northumberland, to Miss Burrell, daughter of Peter Burrell, esq; of Beckenham in Kent. At Manchester, the hon. Geo. Sempill, brother to Lord Sempill to Mrs. Jodrell, widow of the late Francis Jodrell, esq; of Teardisley in Cheshire. Rev. John Arden, of Longcroft in Staffordshire to Miss Hamer, only child of the late Adm. Hamer,

Nathaniel Gundry, esq; of Dorsetshire, to Miss Palmer, a near relation of the Duke of Northumberland. Thomas Backmore esq; of Brignis in Herts, to Miss Burman of Maidstone. Mr. Rd. Snagg bookbinder, of Paper-nose-row, to Miss Eliza Wayen, of Stanford. At Dublin, — Walib. esq; a barrister, to the right hon. Lady Dunboyne M-. Thomas Cole of Birmingham, aged 15, to Miss Adams, aged 18, being his 3d wife: what is more remarkable, he before married a widow who had children older than himself, and has now grand children older than his present wife. Mr. Dufault, of Southampton, to Miss Boucher of Salbury. Rev. Mr. Phelps, of Shepton Mallett, to Miss Dampier of Sherborne. Robert Stewart, esq; of the county of Down, in Ireland, to the hon. Miss Pratt, daughter of Lord Camden. Dr. Thomas physician of Kington, to Mrs. North of Loominstre. At Plymouth, Peter Symons, esq; merchant to Miss Anna Maria Pardie. Rev. Dr. Weales vicar of St. Sepulchre's, to Miss Stibbs, of Hammerton. M-. Longman, master of the boarding-school at Child Okeford, to Mrs. Ames, of Stratton, Dorset. John Hawker, Esq; of Dudbridge, to Miss Clutterbuck, daughter of Jasper Clutterbuck, esq; of King's Stanley, Gloucestershire. Henry Creswick, esq; of Hanham-court in Gloucestershire, to Miss Dickinson, daughter of Vickris Dickinson, esq. Robert Mayne, Esq; member for Garton, to Miss Orway, one of the coheiresses of the late Francis Orway, esq. Edward Huffy, esq; of Abberford in Kent, to Miss Bridge, of Dunmow. Edward Witts, esq; of Salfo d. to Miss Agnes Travell, of Swafford in Oxfordshire. J. R. Hadley, esq; of Ware Priory, Herts, to Miss Goodwin, of St. Paul's church yard. Mr. Thomas Shute, merchant, of C edition, to Miss Oke, of Lyse M-. Glascodine, builder of Bifield, to Miss Sarah Evans daughter of the late ev Mr. Evans dissenting minister of Minehead. Peter Dubuission, of Glynbir in Caermonshire, esq; to Miss Birt, of Newland in Gloucestershire.

DIED.

At Cork, the Lady of the right hon. Lord Blanney. Lady Letitia Treloarney. Tindal Thompson, esq; uncle to the late Brigadier Gen. Wolfe. Col. John Bennerbasset, of Balliferdy; he was member in the Irish parliament for the county of Kerry from the reign of Queen Anne to his death. In his 86th year. Jonathan Petrie, esq; formerly an eminent West-India merchant. Of an apoplectic fit, the Rev. Mr. Rigby, rector of Ickford in Bucks. At Hammersmith, the lady of Robert Butler, esq; Lady Ramsden, of Byrom, mother of the Marchioness of Rockingham. Mr. Williams, jun. a messenger of the House of Commons. In Portman-street, George Augustus Richfort, esq; of a wound he received in a duel with Mr. G-. The Hon. Mr. Montacute, uncle to Lord Sandwich. At Corke, Capt. Mitchell, of the 45th reg. At Aberdeen, Sir Archibald Seton, Bart. At Yarmouth, Leonard Mapes, of Rollesby, esq. Aged 72. Mr. Jeffery Whitaker, schoolmaster, of Bratten, Wilts. Wm. Culliford, esq;

45; formerly of Encombe in Dorsetshire, great grandchild of Margaret, the eldest daughter of Robert Hyde, esq; first Earl of Clarendon. Mrs. Chester, widow of Edw. Chester, Esq; of Albury, Essex. In his 82nd year, Mansel Powell, esq; of Morton upon Lugg in Herefordshire. Mr. Griffin printer, in Carburie street. The hon. Miss Vernon, daughter of Lord Vernon. Theophilus Daubuz, esq; merchant, of an apoplectic fit, as he was going to Change. Sir John Thosold, bart. of Gravell in Lincolnshire. In Scotland, the Countess of Kelly. Rev. Mr. Alvis, rector of Great Snoring in Norfolk. Festiplace Nutt, esq; one of his Majesty's justices for Stafford and Warwick, and high steward of Litchfield. At Devizes, Mr. Wm. Adam, an eminent clothier, aged 55; the rev. Mr. Scaife, rector of Hurst and Ruffcombe Wilts, and vicar of Biston, Cambridgehire. The hon. Leybourne Leybourne, esq; governor of the island of Grenada. At Dublin, Sir Ch. Burton, senior ale man and father of that city. In his 82nd year, Mr. James Hindmarsh late of Chatham dock-yard. Rev. Francis Payne, LL. D. and F. R. S. dean of the island of Jersey. Capt. Charles Barkley, of the Pacificadian, — Seawen, esq; uncle to the present master of Surry. Wm. Salmon, gent, an eminent attorney at Devizes, and under-locy of Wilts. Mr. Wm. Tucker, master of the Cyberbound and Shakespear inn in Bath. John Tuitt, esq; chief clerk of the trade and plantation office at White-hall. Ann Countess Winter, of a very tedious illness; she was youngest daughter of the late Thomas Lord Archer, and has twelve children living, six sons and six daughters. At Quandon in Leicestershire, Edw. Farnham, esq. Aged 70, the Rev. Thomas Milward, M. A. vicar of Kirkbyborth and Longmanton. Rev. Mr. Stephen Foxe, late fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Wm. Bromley Cadogan, M. A. to hold the vicarage of St. Giles in Reading, with the rectory of Cheltenham, worth 650l. a year. Rev. N. Rigby Baldwin, A. M. to the vicarage of Hartson in Cambridgeshire. Rev. Davies Child, clerk, B. A. to the vicarage of Ode Pitchard in Herefordshire. Rev. Mr. Wm. Whitmore, to the rectory of Little Birch, Herefordshire. Rev. Francis Le Breton, M. A. to the deanship of Jersey. Rev. Rd. Lucas, M. A. to a canonry in Canterbury cathedral. Rev. Wm. Foster, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Longhatten, with the vicarage of Lestbury in Northumberland. Rev. Charles Edw. Shuttleworth, B. C. L. to hold the rectory of Astton upon Tren, with the rectory of Loughton in Leicestershire. Rev. John Stevenson, to hold the vicarage of Great Wilbraham in Cambridgehire, with the rectory of Abber-ton in Essex. Rev. Rd. Steep, to hold the rectory of Harton, with the vicarage of Sealford in Leicestershire. Rev. Philip Bligh, to hold the rectory of Frampton Cotterell, with the rectory of Doddington, in Gloucestershire. Rev. Samuel Smalley, to the rectory of Windlesham in Wilts. Rev. Mr. Thomas Hurrell, to be a prebend of Exeter cathedral. Rev. Mr. John Grove Spurgen, to the

rectory of Billockby in Norfolk. Rev. James Benson, Ll. D. to hold the vicarage of Standish, with the rectory of Salportor, in Gloucestershire. Rev. Thomas Bellas, A. M. to the rectory of Holdens in Northamptonshire. Rev. Edmund Smith, to the living of Histon in Cambridgeshire. Rev. Thomas Warson, B. A. to the vicarage of Barlow, Wilts. Rev. John Share, B. A. to the rectory of Bradford, Wilts. Rev. Edw. Will Carr, to the vicarage of Loughay in Leicestershire. Rev. John Molton, to the vicarage of Critch in Derbyshire. Rev. Philip Mayow, to the vicarage of St. Clare in Cornwall. Rev. Rd. King, to the vicarage of Holt church in Bucks. Rev. Rd. Shepherd, to the rectory of Belchford in Lincolnshire. Rev. Dr. Skinner, to be precentor of Exeter cathedral. Montague North, D. D. to be a prebend of the chapel of Windsor. Matthew Lamb, D. D. and James Torkington, LL. D. to be prebends of Worcester. Rev. John Foster, M. A. to the vicarage of Burford in Bucks. Rev. Wadham Pigot, to the rectory of Quinton in Bucks. Rev. Wm. Langton, A. B. to the vicarages of Castle-aure and Holkham in Norfolk.

CIVIL and MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

Gavin Delane, esq; to be sergeant at arms in ordinary, to attend on his Majesty. James Montgomery, esq; to be chief baron of his Majesty's court of exchequer in Scotland, on the resignation of Robert Ord, esq;. Henry Dundas, esq; to be advocate in Scotland. Alex. Murray, esq; to be sole solicitor in Scotland. Robert Craig, advocate, to be one of the four commissioners of Edinburgh. Alex. Stevenson, advocate, to be sheriff depute of the burgh of Peebles. Robert Sinclair, advocate, to be sheriff depute of the shire of Lanark. Thomas Crawford, esq; to be searcher of the customs at Bristol, in the room of Rd. Clutterbuck, esq; resigned. Hugh Owen, esq; knight of the shire for Pembroke, to be lieutenant and custos rotulorum for the said county.

Sir Thomas Rich, to command the Enterprise in the Mediterranean station, in the room of Captain Drummond, who retires.

3d reg. of dragoon guards, Cornet Thomas Cooper Everitt to be adjutant. 11th reg. ditto, Richard Harris Lovelace to be cornet. 1st reg. of foot, Ensign Nicholas Nugent to be lieutenant; Thomas Hulley, ensign. Collystream reg. of foot, Capt. G. Morgan to be captain; Ensign John Sutton, lieutenant; Thomas Bosville, ensign. 12th reg. of foot, Ensign Joshua Swettenden to be lieutenant; — Walpole, ensign. 16th reg. of foot, Ensign John Gainsford Becher to be lieutenant; Edw. Hays, ensign. 22d reg. of foot, Capt. Rob. Timperley to be captain; Lieut. Edw. Handfield, captain lieutenant; Andrew Currie, ensign. 45th reg. of foot, Capt. John Wright to be captain; Lieut. Jas. Ross, captain lieutenant; Ensign Terence Magrath, lieutenant; Wm. Sr. Leger, ensign. 50th reg. of foot, Ensign John Holly to be lieutenant; David Robinson, ensign. 69th reg. of foot, Ensign John Murray to be lieutenant; John Cunningham, ensign. 70th reg. of foot, Lieut. Gvo. Hewitt to be captain; Ensign Wm. Caulfield, lieutenant; Wm. Johnson, ensign. Thomas Morrell, D. D. to be chaplain to the Garrison of Portsmouth.